

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

NEW SERIES No. 8470

晚九十月正年三統宣

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1911

五拜禮

號七十月二英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

Telegrams.

THE PLAGUE.

AID FROM JAPAN.

RED CROSS SOCIETY TO SEND RELIEF.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Feb. 17, 11.15 a.m.

At the request of General Oshima, Governor of the Liaotung Peninsula, the Red Cross Society of Japan has decided to despatch several relief parties, drawn from their medical staff, to assist in the work of suppressing the plague epidemic in Manchuria.

BANK FAILURES.

NORTHERN MONEY MARKET EXCITED.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 16.

The northern money market is in an excited state owing to the failure of several banks in Peking.

The Ministries of the Interior, Finance and Posts and Communications have held several conferences with a view to determining what steps are to be taken to relieve the situation.

SMALL-POX.

FEARS OF AN OUTBREAK ENTERTAINED.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 16.

Fears are entertained of an outbreak of small-pox in the capital. The foreign Ministers have made representations on the subject to the Waiwupu, asking that instructions be given for a general vaccination.

This will be done by the Board.

THE PLAGUE.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 16.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to Viceroy Hsi Liang of Manchuria urging him to make every effort to stamp out the plague.

It reminds him that the foreign nations are awaiting his action.

Telegrams.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

FOREIGN TROOPS MOVED INTO MONGOLIA.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 16.

Relations between Russia and China are not in a satisfactory condition owing to a variety of causes.

The Russians have now moved a strong force into Mongolia and the Waiwupu is at a loss what to do.

The Mingchongpu (Board of the Interior) has instructed the native press to refrain from comment on the situation.

POST OFFICES.

PROVINCIAL P. M. G. S TO BE APPOINTED.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 16.

Following its intention to take over from the Imperial Maritime Customs the management and control of post offices in China, the Yuchuanpu announces that Post Masters General are to be appointed to each province.

The working of provincial post offices will be under their direction and they in turn will be answerable direct to the Board.

For a considerable time past the Yuchuanpu has been anxious to take over control of the Chinese Imperial posts. It is to be hoped that when it does so, it will follow the good example set by the I.M.C. in conducting this important branch of the nation's business.

OPIUM.

CONFERENCES WITH BRITISH MINISTER.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 16.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has been in conference with the Waiwupu with reference to the suppression of opium.

The Board has expressed the wish to shorten the period in which the traffic is to be abolished.

Telegrams.

Sir John Jordan is in agreement with this, but has pointed out that nothing can be done in this direction unless China can prove that the growing of the poppy has ceased and the consumption of the drug by the people diminished.

FREEMASONRY.

INSTRUCTIVE FIGURES OF THE POSITION OF THE CRAFT.

The "Daily Telegraph," in some notes upon Freemasonry, states that the number of lodges working under the various districts Grand Lodges are: Queensland 81, Bengal 75, Transvaal 53, South Africa (East) 43, Bombay 34, Natal 31, Madras 20, Punjab 20, South Africa (West) 20, New Zealand (North Island) 23, New Zealand (South Island) 17, Argentina 15, Burma 14, Egypt and the Sudan 13, South Africa (Central) 11, Northern China 11, Eastern Archipelago 10, Jamaica 10, Malta 7, Ceylon 7, Hongkong and South China 7, Newfoundland 7, Barbados 6, Gibraltar 5, Japan 4, and British Guiana 4; while the remainder are scattered over the world, and are not attached to any particular District Grand Lodge.

NEW ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Twenty-two new chapters of the Royal Arch Degree have been sanctioned during the past year, and this, too, is about the average of new creations. London accounts for six, West Yorkshire three, Northumberland two, Essex two, West Lancashire one, and foreign stations eight. By the addition of these new chapters London had 235, the provinces 599, and foreign stations 175, a total of 1,009. As in the craft, Lancashire and Yorkshire take the lead in regard to numbers, West Lancashire having 51 chapters, West Yorkshire 50, and East Lancashire 42, followed by Kent with 33, Devonshire 31, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight 27, Cheshire 22, Essex 21, Surrey and North and East Yorkshire 19 each, Durham 17, Northumberland 16, Middlesex and Cornwall 15 each, Cumberland and Westmorland and Warwickshire 12 each, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, and Suffolk 11 each, Sussex 10, Dorsetshire, Lincolnshire, and South Wales (East) 9 each, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Worcestershire 8 each, with smaller totals in the remaining provinces. Among the foreign stations Bengal has 21 chapters, followed by Bombay, Madras, and Punjab 13 each, the Transvaal 12, and Queensland 11.

THE MARK DEGREE. In the Mark Degree, thirteen new lodges were founded during the year, situated in London, Dorset, Hampshire, Devonshire, West Yorkshire, Cheshire, Berkshire, Gold Coast, Argentina, Transvaal, Southern Nigeria, and Queensland (two). There are 543 Mark lodges, now working under the English constitution, of which fifty-five are located in London, 340 in the provinces and 148 at foreign stations. The most numerous divisions outside London are: West Lancashire with twenty-six lodges, Devonshire and Bengal twenty-four each, Kent twenty-one, West Yorkshire eighteen, East Lancashire sixteen, Hampshire and Isle of Wight fifteen, Queensland fourteen, Cheshire thirteen, Sussex and Punjab twelve each, Middlesex, Cornwall, North Africa, and Natal eleven each, North and East Yorkshire, Cumberland and Westmorland, and Somersetshire ten each, and no other divisions with a two-figure total.

OPIUM SMOKING IN FRANCE.

APOSTLES MOSTLY OFFICERS FROM THE COLONIES.

The case of the naval lieutenant who was condemned last year for "high treason," and who was a victim to the opium habit, raised a good deal of interest at the time in the prevalence of the vice, says the Paris correspondent of "The Standard." The agitation has never altogether died away, and there seems a probability of energetic measures being shortly taken to stamp it out.

It is certain that the practice is at present on the increase not only at the seaports of Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg, and Marseilles, but also in Paris. The apostles are mostly colonials, civil and military, who have contracted the habit abroad, and on their return are unable to break themselves of it. Toulon and Brest are supposed to be the headquarters of the opium smokers, but the figure of a thousand put down for Paris is probably far below the mark. In the capital there are no longer any clandestine establishments where anybody could enter by paying the fee, as they were found too dangerous. However carefully concealed, they were soon discovered by the police, and the proprietors too severely punished to leave any wish to continue or imitate. Nowadays all the opium smoking is done in private in small coterie of intimate friends whose discretion can be relied upon.

The nearest approach to public, or rather secret, dens open to the first comer are those kept by women, who go from one place to another and whose wide circle of acquaintances makes it possible for them to indulge in their trade and pleasure in a very lucrative manner. The strictly private character of the first category and the mobile methods of the second make it very difficult for the police to lay hands on the offenders. In the case of private individuals who smoke and invite their friends to do so merely for the gratification of their passion, and without any idea of profit, the greatest precautions have to be taken. It is well known to opium smokers that the peculiar pungent smell of the drug can be detected by one who knows at a considerable distance, and many smokers will tell you that they can scent an opium den when they pass it in the street. In order to guard against this every window and door has to be almost hermetically sealed, and only opened gradually when the fumes have, little by little, escaped by the chimney or into other rooms. These private divans are usually to be found in the houses of the well-to-do, and opium smoking has not yet become at all a habit of the lower classes in Paris.

Speaking from personal experience, I have been astonished to see men and women who, after the day's work and amusements are over, slip into kimonos, stretch themselves into attitudes of ease, and smoke themselves into Nirvana till the small hours of the morning grow big. Nothing could ever have led to a suspicion that any there indulged in the forbidden pleasure, coming as they did from all ranks of society, and merely meeting there as they might have done earlier in the day at an afternoon tea.

YACHTING.

On Sunday, the Commodore and the Vice-Commodore cups will be sailed for by the members of the C.Y.C. It is more than probable that 30 boats, representing all classes, will start. This will probably be the biggest race ever seen in the Far East. The course is Datum Rock starboard, and home, 13 miles.

THE COMING OF MISSIONARIES.

A Paris correspondent states that, according to information from Rome, a Chinese diplomatist, who recently went to the Archive Chamber of the Vatican to consult a few documents concerning Chinese history, made a most interesting discovery. He found, amongst other things, an official letter sent by an Empress of China to Pope Innocent X. (1644-1655), informing the latter that she had adopted the Christian religion, as well as several members of her Royal house. She asked his Holiness to send over missionaries, especially members of the Society of Jesus. The diplomatist, who is a Chinese mandarin, readily admitted the genuineness of the document referred to. It may be added that this letter did not reach Rome until the advent of Alexander VII, Innocent's successor.

BURGLARY AT HUNGHOM.

A Chinaman was charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. J. Wood, with burglary at No. 101, Kowloon City Road. Inspector Sullivan prosecuted.

The defendant went to the complainant's dining house at 1.15 a.m. this morning, and stole the contents of a drawer on the counter, consisting of \$10 in money, two knives and a dog licence. The complainant's wife woke at the time and saw the defendant in the house, and arrested him. The way he entered the house was by pushing the bolt from outside. Defendant pleaded guilty, and his Worship passed sentences of three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

TO PREVENT SHIPS ROLLING.

SATISFACTORY TRIALS OF A GERMAN INVENTOR'S PLAN.

With men-of-war an even keel is of great importance, because of obtaining a steady gun platform. Even the best gunner can shoot straight when the ship is steady than when she is rolling heavily. With the great ocean liners the same result is asked for, in order to give greater comfort to the passengers, and numerous methods have been proposed for accomplishing the object. The gyroscope was proposed some time ago, and a Tyne-built ship was experimented with, apparently satisfactorily, but not much has been heard of it lately.

Recently Herr H. Frahm has proposed another method, which is stated to have been successful. Herr Frahm provides two water tanks, one on each side of the ship. The tanks are connected below by a water pipe, and above by a pipe containing air only. In the air pipe there is a controlling valve. As the ship rolls the water passes from one tank to the other and sets up a certain oscillation. This movement can be controlled by the air valve in the upper pipe.

According to Herr Frahm's experiments the oscillations in the water can be made to oppose the oscillations of the ship itself. It is well known that every ship has her own period of oscillation. When she rolls she rolls in a particular way. Similarly the water in the tanks and pipe have their period of oscillation, which is under the control of the engineer, and when he knows his ship and has acquired a certain experience with the apparatus, he can so balance one set of oscillations against the other that the ship maintains a fairly even keel. It is stated that tests were made in an oil tank boat of the German Navy, whose natural period of oscillation was very high. The deflection was reduced from 10 degrees to 2 degrees by the aid of the tanks. In another ship, an ocean liner of 12,000 tons, the roll of 11 degrees on either side is stated to have been reduced to 2-1/2 degrees.

AN ECHO OF 1900.

EMPRESS-DOWAGER GOING TO TSIANFU.

CHINESE OFFICIAL CIRCLES AGITATED.

As a rule the New Year in China is prolific of sensational rumours, and the present, twenty days old, is proving no exception. Indeed, to judge by the writings in the native press, a shadow now overhangs China as dense as that which descended upon her eleven years ago.

As our readers will have noted, the situation between China and her immediate neighbours—England (in India), Russia and Japan—is causing the Grand Council considerable uneasiness. The outbreak of plague has increased the tension, and the leading organs of the native press are now busy reaping a flourishing crop of dragons' teeth.

The first and most sensational rumour is that the Empress-Dowager contemplates a journey to Tsiangfu, China's ancient capital, whither the Court fled in 1900. No reason is assigned for this exceptional step, other than that Her Majesty views with alarm the encroachments of foreign troops in Manchuria, Mongolia and Yunnan, and is preparing for emergencies. The leading Chinese organ which airs this rumour is bitterly critical of the attitude of the Chinese Ministers, who, it says, are engaged in social amenities instead of guarding the interests of a "threatened China."

We may, of course, discount by 100 per cent the rumour that partition threatens the Empire; but the projected journey of the Empress-Dowager is, apparently, well authenticated, and taken in conjunction with a second striking rumour, is worthy of careful consideration. We refer to the causes underlying the recent attempt on the life of Prince Kung. It is freely hinted that the attempt was made at the instigation of his Imperial relatives, and that the opium-smoking eunuch was merely the tool of palace intrigues. Those who know Chinese will see nothing extraordinary in such a rumour, and, whether true or not, it indicates that the Forbidden City is again passing through one of those spasms of unrest which marked the death of Kwang Hsu and the eclipse of Yuan Shih Kai.

We need hardly say that we refer to these rumours with no high regard for their value; but in China no rumour is too bizarre or far-fetched for consideration, and those under notice undoubtedly indicate that ignorance as usual, is busy making mountains out of mole hills. Unfortunately the mountains are of an anti-foreign aspect, and in this connection it would be impossible to overestimate the evil effects which a Court journey to Tsiangfu would have. Already the native press are bitterly commenting on the presence of Japanese and Russian troops in the North; on German activity in Shantung and British operations in Yunnan. Her Majesty's departure from Peking would lend colour to the allegations of foreign interference.

The rumours now current in native circles are laughable in their unsubstantiality but those preceding the Boxer rising were equally without foundation yet the results were practical in the extreme. The Board of the Interior has done well in threatening severe penalties for those guilty of exaggerated comment.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES.

London, February 10.—The rubber market is rather unsettled, but there has been an improvement in prices, and there does not appear to be any excess of supplies. Fine para is now being quoted from 5.6 to 5.10.

Malacca, February 11.—Information has been received by Malacca Rubber Plantations, Limited, that the price of fine Para in London yesterday was 5.10 1/2 per lb., value. The market closed steady.—"Straits Times."

The Weather Forecast.



On the 17th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately to considerably over N. China and Japan respectively.

The anticyclonic area is still central over the continent to the North of the Yangtze valley, and pressure remains low in the neighbourhood of the Southern Philippines.

Strong monsoon will continue to prevail along the China coast, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, strong; fair.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooke, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

MASQUERADE BALL.

The masquerade ball at the Belle View Hotel was another success. A large crowd assembled on the rink, in spite of the threatening weather, and an enjoyable evening was spent. Many pretty costumes were seen, and the best was that of a "Flower Girl," who carried off the first prize for the best fancy dressed lady. Many comies were seen in the gents' department, some of whom were very good. They, of course, put the spectators in roars of laughter. The first prize in the gentlemen line was awarded to the "Clown," with numbers in front. The proprietor will probably hold a third ball early next month.

THE CORONATION.

FORCE OF 25,000 SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO LINE ROUTE.

No fewer than 25,000 soldiers and sailors from every State and Dominion in the Empire will line the route and take part in the Royal procession on Coronation Day. The various contingents will be as follows:—

Indian Empire	500
Overseas Dominions	1,500
Colonies and Protectorates	200
Channel Islands Militia	20
Royal Navy	2,000
Cavalry	1,500
Royal Regiment of Artillery	500
Corps of Royal Engineers	400
Infantry	10,500
Army Service Corps	150
Royal Army Medical Corps	100
Army Ordnance Corps	100
Military Cadets	350
Special Reserve	1,000
Territorial Force	6,000
Various departments	180

25,000
The massed bands of the Foot Guards, Household Cavalry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Marines, and the Royal School of Music, with the bands which single units bring with them, will provide 2,000 performers.

Sir George Reid, the Australian High Commissioner, is negotiating with the Swiss Minister regarding the introduction of Australian talent to entertainers.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling.....\$15,000,000
 Silver.....\$16,000,000

Reserve Liability of
 Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
 G. Balloch, Esq.—Chairman.
 Robert Shaw, Esq.—Deputy
 Chairman.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq.
 Andrew Forbes, Esq.
 G. Friedland, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. Henry
 C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
 Hongkong—N. J. STABB,
 MANAGER.

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
 LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
 AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of
 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily
 balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
 For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
 For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
 For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

N. J. STABB,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
 CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
 PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
 RESERVE FUND.....£1,800,000
 RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
 PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
 RENT ACCOUNT at the rate
 of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
 Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
 4 per cent.
 On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
 3 per cent.
 On Fixed Deposits for 2 months,
 2 per cent.

Wm. DICKSON,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000
 RESERVE FUNDS... „ 16,660,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
 TOKIO. HANKOW.
 KOBE. TIENTSIN.
 OSAKA. PEKIN.
 NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
 LONDON. DALNY.
 LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
 NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
 SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
 HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
 BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
 SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of
 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily
 Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
 For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
 „ 6 „.....3 1/2 „ „
 „ 3 „.....2 1/2 „ „

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 27th September, 1910. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000
 RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000
 HEAD OFFICE:—
 60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—
 36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
 BANK OF ENGLAND,
 NATIONAL & COUTRIES BANK,
 LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
 ALL OVER THE
 WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
 description of Banking and Ex-
 change Business, receives money on
 Current Account at the rate of 2 per
 cent. per annum on daily balances and
 accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
 rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 „ 3 1/2 „ „
 For 3 „ 2 1/2 „ „

N. S. MARSHALL,
 Manager.
 No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
 Hongkong, 16th Jan. 1911. [13]

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
 conducted by the HONGKONG
 AND SHANGHAI BANKING
 CORPORATION. Rules may be
 obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed
 at 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their
 option balances of \$100 or more to the
 HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to
 be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at
 4 per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION,
 N. J. STABB,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 24th Jan. 1911. [11]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY
 PAID-UP.....Sh. Tack 7,600,000
 1 RAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
 Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
 Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
 Tientsin Tsingtau Yokohama.

FOUNDER by the following BANKS
 AND BANKERS:
 Koenigliche Seehandlung
 (Preussische Staatsbank)
 Direction der Disconto-
 Gesellschaft
 Deutsche Bank
 S. Bleichroeder

Berlin.
 Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
 Bank fuer Handel und In-
 dustrie
 Robert Warshawsky & Co.
 Mendelssohn & Co.
 M. A. von Rothschild &
 Soehne
 Jacob S. H. Stern
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg,
 Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Köln.
 Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel-
 bank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
 Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
 THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
 BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
 AGENTS.
 DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELL-
 SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
 Account DEPOSITS received on terms,
 which may be varied on application.
 Every description of Banking and
 Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHMIDT,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 16th January, 1911. [2]

Insurance

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-
SURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
 J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing
 Director.
 A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
 S. B. Neil, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Re-
 gistered under Hongkong Ordina-
 nces and under Life Assurance Com-
 panies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force...\$37,355,335.00
 Assets.....8,416,250.00
 Income for Year...3,566,559.00
 Insurance Fund.....8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS
 KNOX, Esq., Hongkong,
 District Manager, Canton, Macao
 and the Philippines.
 B. W. TAPP, Esq.,
 District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
 C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector,
 Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD,
 HONGKONG.
 Sir Paul Clinter, Kt., C.M.G.
 T. F. Hough, Esq.
 C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.

Hongkong, 26th Jan. 1911. [810]

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN
AND MORTGAGE CO. LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property,
 &c.
 Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.
 Loans made on the Provident System.
 (Rates and Particulars on application)

THE OFFICE OF
 TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
 WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
 Undertaken and Executed.
 SHUWAN, TOMES & Co.
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 19th March, 1909. [41]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about
 the DATES named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, via
 USUAL PORTS OF
 CALL.....

LONDON and
 ANTWERP via
 SINGAPORE,
 PENANG, CO-
 LOMBO and
 PORT SAID.....

SHANGHAI,
 MOJI, KOBE,
 & YOKOHAMA.....

LONDON and
 ANTWERP via
 SINGAPORE,
 PENANG,
 COLOMBO
 & PORT SAID.....

For Further Particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
 Hongkong, 16th February, 1911. [4]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

First Class and Up-to-date.
 A. F. DAVIES,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [25]

GRAND HOTEL,

No. 2, Queen's Road Central,
 Telephone 197.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL.

MANAGEMENT AND CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

Special rates for families on application.
 F. REICHMANN,
 Proprietor,
 Hongkong, 21st February, 1911. [857]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)
 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, recently renovated, and under
 entirely New Management. Large and comfortable Rooms, Excellent
 Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and
 separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms
 moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
 L. GAMEAU, N. BLUMENTHAL,
 Proprietor Manager
 Telephone, 170 Telegrams "Astor." [24]

HOTEL GRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 66.
 For Terms, &c., apply to the
 MANAGER.
 Hongkong 22nd July, 1910. [27]

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.
 Telephone No. 907.

A Masquerade Carnival will be held at the above Rink on THURSDAY,
 16th instant, at 8 p.m.

A pair of Skates will be presented to the best Ladies' fancy costume.
 One to the most Comic Costume and one to the most Comic Gents.
 Masks must be kept on till after judging at 10.30 p.m.
 Admission 50 cents including Skates.

W. GALLAGHER,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 8th February, 1911. [26]

Shipping—Steamers.

TO MACAO.

S.S. HING LEE - - \$1.50 Return
 S.S. ON LEE - - - \$1.50

WHY PAY MORE?

SZE YUP S.S. Co.

HONGKONG—CANTON LINE

THE "KWONG" STEAMERS.

"KWONG TUNG" Captain Walk r.
 "KWONG SAI" Captain Crowe.

Leave Hongkong every night at 9 o'clock, Saturdays excepted.
 Leave Canton every evening at 5 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

SALOON PASSAGE FARE \$3.
 Servants' passages must be paid for.
 Unexcelled accommodation for Saloon Passengers.
 Excellent Cuisine and every comfort.
 Passages may be booked on board.

THE COMPANY'S WHARF IN HONGKONG is close to the point
 where the Electric Cars run out on the Pkwy West.
 For further information apply to
 THE COMPANY'S HEAD OFFICE,
 YUEN ON STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
 SHIU ON STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
 No. 8, Queen's Road West. [784]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

HONGKONG—CANTON—KWANGSI RIVER SERVICE.
 S.S. "PAUL BEAU" and "CHARLES HARDQUIN"

Capt. Marab (1900 tons, 14 knots) Capt. Biennime.
 From HONGKONG (the Co.'s Wharf near Wing Lok St.),
 Every Night at 10 excepting Saturdays.
 From CANTON (French Consulate, Shamoon).
 Every Evening at 5.15, excepting Sundays.

FARES:—1st Class 5.00, and 2nd Class \$1.00.
 FRENCH CUISINE AND WINES OF THE BEST VINTAGE. MEALS \$1.50.

S.S. "ROBERT LEBAUDY" Capt. Vivier.
 CANTON—WUHOW SERVICE (See Schedule).
 For further information, apply to
 HEAD OFFICE, Canton.

P. A. LAPICQUE & CO.,
 Hongkong, 4-Queen's Building, Telephone No. 95.
 N.B.—Guides (\$2.00) sedan chairs and barbers (\$1.80), can always be
 engaged at Canton. By starting at about 8 o'clock in the morning on a visit to
 the picturesque Chinese City the tourists will find time to view the shops and
 other places of interest returning to Shamoon at 3 p.m.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1911. [799]

Entertainments.

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR

& CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT

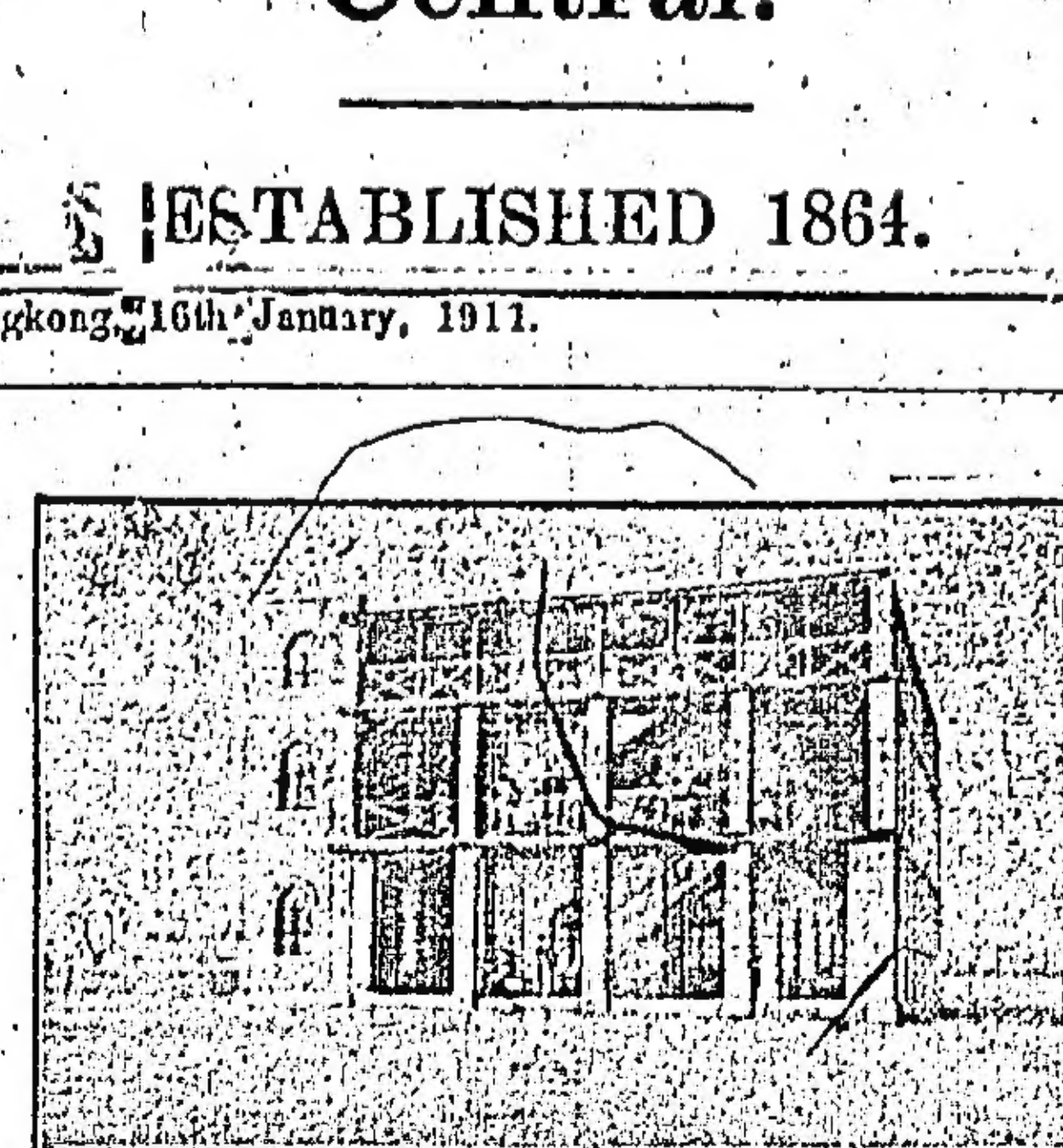
MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road

Central.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1911. [183]



SOLIGNUM—The Preservative which really does what is claimed for it, that
 is protect wood, brickwork, etc. against Decay and especially against the
 White Ant.

7 different colors, in 5 & 10 Gallon Drums and 40 Gall barrels. Exclusively
 used by the British Government at Home and abroad, the War Dept. at
 Hongkong and many other large local concerns.
 Prospectus, samples and working instructions (in English and Chinese) on applica-
 tion to SIEMSEN & CO., (Machinery Dept.), Hongkong & China. [88]

Public Companies

HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-NINTH ORDIN-
 ARY HALF YEARLY MEET-
 ING OF SHAREHOLDERS
 in the Company will be held at the
 Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions,
 on TUESDAY, the 21st February, at
 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of
 receiving a Report of the Directors, to-
 gether with a Statement of Accounts,
 declaring a Dividend, confirming the
 appointment of a Director and electing
 Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
 Company will be CLOSED from 7th to
 21st February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
 W. E. CLARKE,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1911. [899]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the OR-
 DINARY HALF-YEARLY MEET-
 ING of the SHAREHOLDERS in
 this Corporation will be held at the City
 Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 25th
 day of February, 1911, at Noon, for
 the purpose of receiving the Report of
 the Court of Directors together with a
 Statement of Accounts to 31st Decem-
 ber, 1910.

The REGISTER of SHARES of
 the Corporation will be CLOSED from
 MONDAY, the 13th February, to
 SATURDAY, the 25th February,
 1911 (both days inclusive) during
 which period no transfer of Shares can
 be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
 N. J. STABB,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 7th Feb., 1911. [971]

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
 SHARE REGISTER AND
 TRANSFER BOOKS of this Com-
 pany will be closed from the 18th until
 the 27th February, 1911, both days
 inclusive.

The ORDINARY YEARLY
 MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
 will be held in the office of the Com-
 pany, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong,
 on Monday, the 20th February, at noon,
 for consideration of Directors' Report
 and Balance Sheet, for the election of
 Directors, for the election of
 Auditors, and for other purposes.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
 WM. JOLLY,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 9th Feb., 1911. [876]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY
 ANNUAL MEETING of
 SHAREHOLDERS will be held at
 the Office of the General Managers at
 12 noon, on TUESDAY, 28th instant,
 to receive a Statement of the Com-
 pany's Accounts to 31st December,
 1910, and the Report of the General
 Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
 Company will be CLOSED from the
 18th inst. to 24th instant, both days
 inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &
 CO., LTD.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 10th Feb., 1911. [880]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this Day REMOVED
 our STORE from
 No. 27, DES VŒUX ROAD,
 to

HONGKONG HOTEL
 BUILDING
 PEDDER STREET.

GRACA & CO.
 Hongkong, 14th Feb., 1911. [68]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
 DENTAL SURGEON,
 33, Queen's Road Central,
 1st Floor, Rooms 2 and 3.

From the University
 of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Telephone 126.
 Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [2]

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS
 OF DENTISTRY
 Studio, At No. 14, D'Arny's
 Street.

REASONABLE FEES.
 Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 19th Jan. [1]

INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta, Jan. 21.—It is understood to be probable that there will be no ecclesiastical ceremony in connection with the Royal Coronation Durbar at Delhi, King George and Queen Mary themselves placing their own Crown upon their heads, the regalia being brought out from England for the ceremony.

Madras, Jan. 21.—A requisition is being circulated here calling on the Sheriff to summon a public meeting for the purpose of formally inviting Their Majesties the King and Queen to be graciously pleased to visit Madras on the occasion of the visit for the Delhi Durbar. His Excellency the Governor has consented to preside and has placed the Banqueting Hall at the disposal of the Sheriff for the purpose. The meeting will take place, probably, in a few days.

Calcutta, Jan. 23.—The programme of next Wednesday's Corporation meeting in Calcutta includes a resolution to invite an open competition throughout India for an Oriental Casket, costing twenty-five thousand rupees, for an address to the King Emperor next Christmas, also possibly for a second casket, costing five thousand rupees.

Calcutta, Jan. 26.—There was a rapid rise to the plague mortality during the week ending 21st January. The total deaths amounted to 29,167 against 12,143 reported in the previous week.

Lahore, Jan. 22.—Replying to an address from the Sikh Girls' School at Ferozapore, the Lieut. Governor spoke thus in Punjabi: "On the language question you have already complained of obstacles in the way of Punjabi, your mother-tongue. Surely, girls must be taught in their mother tongue. You are quite right there, but I am already in favour of Punjabi. In this province specially in Sikh schools Lady Dene takes a too deep interest in female education."

Karachi, Jan. 22.—Mr. James Hughes, who has been Lloyd's surveyor, at Karachi, since his retirement from the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, about ten years ago, and who was chief engineer of the I. O. T. steamer Patrie Stuart, died last evening, after a short illness, at the age of 63 years.

Calcutta, Jan. 20.—The pressure of dear jute continues to affect the entire jute industry of Calcutta, and a further conference of mill representatives has been held during the past few days on the subject of reducing the output, with the result that there is some prospect of stopping electric light working for a definite period. The situation is so acute, however, that one large mill has warned its European assistants to be prepared to go home until sent for at the beginning of the next jute season.

MACAO NOTES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Macao, Feb. 17.

The anomaly of the flag of the old regime still floating over the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, while the man-of-war in the harbour has for some time past been showing the Republican colours will, it is said, come to an end in April next, when the general elections take place in Portugal, England having only partially recognised the Republic, her full recognition being promised as soon as the wishes of the country for a particular form of Government have been recorded at the polls.

Meanwhile the provisional Government, confident of its party coming at the head of the poll, is obliterating, on public buildings and elsewhere, every emblem of monarchy.

The grievance of public functionaries who are barristers at law being allowed to practice in the Courts is still being discussed by both the Macao and the Lisbon papers, and all generally condemn it as detrimental to the public welfare. Public functionaries in the African Colonies have already been forbidden from engaging in all legal practice, and instructions to a similar effect are expected by the government in Macao.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

SILVER MARKET.

The Silver market has been a weak one, and prices have receded, says the "L. and C. Express" of Jan. 20th. The selling has come chiefly from speculators who are losing confidence in the market, partly owing to disappointing conditions in India and partly to the near approach of the China New Year. Chinese speculators are working for lower rates of Exchange, and for a time the Eastern Banks appeared to have met this movement, but the Shanghai Exchange is now weak and shows a big fall. This movement by speculators in China may have been due to a desire to encourage the export of produce before the New Year at the end of this month, but it is also reported that plague is seriously interfering with business in Manchuria while the import trade in Shanghai has become more active. The outlook is uncertain, but not very encouraging at the moment. Much depends on China and on whether the lower rates of Exchange will stimulate exports. In this case we may see some buying orders for that country, but in the absence of China it is difficult to see from where any improvement can come.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

In their weekly share circular, on Feb. 9th, Messrs. Fraser and Co. state:—At the close of a very steady week we have but slight alterations to make in the prices of shares, with the exception of local Industrials, some of which have advanced sharply. Rubbers remain firm, though the market is quiet; enquiries for sterling Mining shares have been received from London but there are few sellers at the prices offered.

Rubber.—Landrums have been done at 90s., Bata Tigns 82s., Gd. Putalings 55s., 70d., Linggis 44s., and 45s., Anglo-Malays 21s. 6d., Sungei Krian Preference 5s., premium, Bertams 7s. 6d., Anglo-Javas 9s. 9d., Padang-Javas 3s. 6., Morlimaus 5s. 4-12d., Bukit Mertajams 3s. 7d., Henwoods 5s. 6d., to 5-3d., Val d'Ors 2s. 5d., and Kamunings 4s. premium. The market in local rubbers has also been active. Pegohs changing hands at \$30.75 to \$31. Sandycrofts \$23, Singapore and Johore \$12 to \$11.75, Pajams \$12, Indragiris \$11.75, Radeles \$12, Ayer Pannas \$650, New Singapore \$5, Balgowries \$10.50, Glencouls \$195, Alor Gajahs \$2 to \$1.85, Malakoffs \$2.25, Pantais \$1.25, Pulau Bulangs \$1.75, Nynas 50 cents, and Port Dicksons 50 cents premium.

Mining.—This section has been quiet; Bruangs have changed hands at \$5.50, and a few Sem-pams at \$1. There are buyers of Lahats, Kintas and Pusing Bahrus slightly under quotations.

General.—There has been a strong demand for investment stocks, and Straits Traders have risen to \$54.50, Cold Storages to \$30, Fraser and Neaves to \$34, and Straits Steamships to \$230.

CHINA IN TEN LEAGUE BOOTS.

Some striking and distinctly characteristic remarks are made by Dr. Timothy Richard in an article contributed to the journal of the Christian Literature Society for China. All who watch the progress of the world to-day agree, says the veteran missionary, that China is the biggest problem of the moment. She is no longer the sleeping giant of the past, but is wide awake. When she moves she has a retinue not of tens of millions, as European sovereigns have, but a retinue of hundreds of millions, and practically representing one race and language. During the last ten years she has put on her ten-league boots and is making gigantic strides in education, in communications, in provincial and national government, and in other ways. Wonder of wonders, she has made a master-stroke in international politics, for without the increase of armaments, which bankrupts European kingdoms, she has secured temporary pledges from all the leading nations that they will maintain the integrity of China! If this great mass of humanity goes wrong then we shall have trouble among all nations; if it goes right then all the world will reap incalculable blessings.

Intimations

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
Race to be run on the Off Day, SATURDAY, the 18th February.
THE ADMIRAL'S CUP.

Presented by His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., O.M.G., (Ladies Nomination).

A Handicap for all China Ponies that may be started at this meeting. Second to receive 60 per cent, and Third 40 per cent of the Entrance Fees. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

The Donor of the Cup has also kindly presented a Bracelet for the Lady nominating the Winner; no Lady to nominate more than one Pony.

A List of weights to be carried will be posted at the Grand Stand and published in the Press on Friday, the 17th. Entries will close to the Clerk of the Course on Thursday the 16th.

Entry Forms will be obtainable on application at the Weighing Room under the Grand Stand at any time during the three Race days.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 13th Feb., 1911. [883]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1911.

SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).
18th February.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND & ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2.

No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 15th Feb., 1911. [884]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Race, 18th inst.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which will be sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 15th Feb., 1911. [885]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO CHILDREN under the age of 14 years will be admitted into the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 11th Feb., 1911. [886]

HUNG ON & CO.,
SHOW ROOM AND STORE
at the Premises formerly occupied by
A. CHER & CO.
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS
AND FURNITURE
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

LOCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Ware of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or hire at moderate rates.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [119]

SAINT-RAPHAEL
TONIC, FINE WINE
Known through all cases of Anemia, Debility and the aged, Invalid.
Each bottle of genuine Vint SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark, (1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS. (2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
OLD BECK & CO., Hongkong.

Intimations

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the Settling Days for 1911:—

SATURDAY, 28th January.
MONDAY, 27th February.
THURSDAY, 30th March.
FRIDAY, 28th April.
TUESDAY, 30th May.
THURSDAY, 28th June.
SATURDAY, 28th July.
WEDNESDAY, 30th August.
FRIDAY, 29th September.
MONDAY, 30th October.
WEDNESDAY, 29th November.
FRIDAY, 29th December.

The following is a List of Members of the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong:—

J. M. de C. Basto.
S. S. Benjamin.
E. E. Ellis.
J. Gould.
R. A. Gubbay.
D. Haskell.
T. W. Hornby.
T. F. Hough.
E. Howard.
E. Jones Hughes.
Ellis Knapton.
E. S. Kadoorie.
J. R. Michael.
M. H. Michael.
S. H. Michael.
S. J. Michael.
E. J. Moses.
G. C. Moxon.
E. Owen.
I. S. Perry.
G. H. Potts.
P. C. Potts.
E. M. Raymond.
F. Smyth.
P. Stoppa.
J. W. Taylor.
W. G. Worrester.
J. F. Wright.
By Order of the Committee,
W. G. WORRESTER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th Jan., 1911. [882]

**Wonderful
New
Designs!**

**J. WELLERY
PRECIOUS
STONES
&c., &c., &c.**

**MOHIDEEN
& CO**

Hongkong, 14th Nov., 1909. [48]

Intimations

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 6th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's,

A.I., and Watkins's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

NO. 1 DOCK. NO. 2 DOCK. NO. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length...515 ft. Docking Length...375 ft. Docking Length...481 ft.
Width of Entrance 80' Width of Entrance 52' Width of Entrance 63'
Water on Blocks...28' Water on Blocks...26' Water on Blocks...21.5'

Mooring basin 600 feet by 100 feet by 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 533, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1392, Takashimacho Office 292, or 250, Idemachio Office 2251.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,843 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.36 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet as low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910.

[82]

REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD SEE US FOR YOUR OPTICAL NEEDS.

Our Experience extends over a period of fifteen years of successful business.

We spared No Expense in equipping our offices with the latest and best appliances for measuring eye defects or turning out perfect lenses.

You Owe It to Your Eyes to visit the place that is prepared and equipped to do the best grade of work. Our optical parlors are the best in South China.

Lenses are Ground and Polished on the premises. Call and see our machinery in operation.

Philippine
Offices
76, Escalita,
MANILA.
CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
HOTEL MANSIONS HONGKONG

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SPECIFIC.
CHARLES FORDE'S

This discovery is revolutionising all the present methods of treatment for digestive ailments. The old theory of pepsin, bismuth, starving, purging, etc., etc., is to be done away with. This great vegetable substance is compounded with other ingredients to facilitate the working, and possesses the peculiar properties of acting on the bowels without purging or otherwise weakening the patient. This is because the substance that relaxes the bowels has about the same action as the natural bile. BILE BEANS are purely vegetable, and a course of them will probably successfully ease the most chronic cases of Liver and Stomach Troubles, all other ailments that owe their origin to defective bile flow, assimilation, and digestion. These Beans are placed on the market in such a form that anyone can take them without medical supervision, and as the price is so very low, there are few homes that cannot afford to always have a box on the shelf for emergency.

CHAS. FORDE'S BILE BEANS FOR BILIOUSNESS are a certain cure for Indigestion, Biliousness, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Disorder, Constipation, Sleeplessness, Headache, Drowsiness, Anemia, and all Female Ailments. Of Chemists, or post free from Watkins & Co., Hongkong, for 1s. 14d. or 2s. 9d. per box.
Principal European Depot: Bile Bean Manufacturing Co., Red Cross Street, London, E.C. England.
Sole Agents for China: Watkins & Co., Hongkong.

No other Remedy on the Face of the Earth has wrought so many Marvellous Cures. [890]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE hereby give notice that on and after the 15th instant the PRICE of Ice will be RAISED to 14 CENTS PER POUND.

JARDINE MATHEW & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, 9th Feb., 1911. [894]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Cans of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th Aug., 1910. [894]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A BUOY and COMPLETE SET of MOORINGS including 3 Anchors, 3 Stud Chains and Shackles. Total weight about 18 tons 11 cwt.

Apply to—

BOX.

Care of "Hongkong Telegraph," Hongkong, 8th Feb., 1911. [800]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

司公隆廣李
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE at No. 29, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom clearance can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction." (Sd.) A. S. Watson & Co. 18th May, 1891.

ORDERS promptly attended to and CHARGES most moderate. AN INSPECTION INVITED. Hongkong, 8th August, 1908.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

18, D'ARVILLE STREET.

HONGKONG

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

'PHONE

482.

HONGKONG

MOTOR

GARAGE.

Try Our

40 H.P. CLEMENT CAR

6 SEATS

\$8 An hour

24 H.P. RAMBLER CAR

4 SEATS

\$7 An hour

12 H.P. REO CAR

3 SEATS

\$5 An hour

We Repair

CYCLES,

TYPEWRITERS,

MOTORS,

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT

63, Des Vaux Road Central. [49]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

in P NTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be

addressed to The Editor, 47, Des Voeux Road, and

should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and

Address.

Ordinary business communications should be

addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for

any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

Daily—\$5 per annum.

Weekly—\$25 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.

Subscriptions for any period less than a month

will be charged for as a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is

accessible to messengers. Postage stamps can have

their copies delivered at their residences without

any extra charge. On copies sent by post an

additional 5s. per quarter is charged for post.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the

world is 3s. 6d. per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, 10c. Weekly, 10c.

Five cents (for each copy).

BIRTH.

On February 12, at No. 5 North

Shansong Road, Shanghai, the wife

of J. P. Alarcoun, of a son.

The object of this paper is to publish

correct information, to serve the truth

and print the news without fear or

favour.

THE

Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1911

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Though we have been put upon

short commons, as regards water

supply, much earlier this dry

most important of which is that the wet season of 1909 was very much more prolonged than is usually the case. To show the difference in the rainfall, the total in October, 1909, was 23.99 inches, whilst in the corresponding month of 1910, the total was only 10.15 inches. When we are enjoying our full water supply, the average consumption varies from four and a half million gallons per day, according to the state of the weather. Under the rider-main system which is now in force, the daily supply amounts to about three and a half million gallons per day. So that it will be seen that, notwithstanding the shortening of the supply, the population of the city is not by any means being starved as regards its daily needs.

That there have been complaints of lack of water in certain quarters cannot be denied and that they are justifiable is not less true. But we cannot get away from the fact that under the rider-main system certain inequalities of service are unavoidable. The people who feel most acutely these inequalities are the tenants of the upper floors of high tenement houses. When the water is turned on for only two or three hours a day the occupants of the lower flats get the full benefit of it in the first place and fill up all their available barrels, tubs and other receptacles, whilst the top-floor people get little or none. Although it has this disadvantage, the rider-main system is perhaps the only one practicable for such a place as Hongkong.

The proposal was first of all made that the people should take their supply from fountains placed in the streets, but the Chinese strongly objected to this method, necessitating, as it would have done, the carrying of water in many cases up several flights of stairs. Rather than have the street fountain system, they declared themselves in favour of the rider-main, and, with the exception of the instance quoted above, it has so far worked very satisfactorily. It has been argued that the unfairness of the rider-main system could be obviated by the placing of the water-motors on each flat of tenement houses. But it would appear that by removing one inequality in this way, room would only be made for the creation of another. For, as every one knows, each flat of a Chinese house is not generally occupied by one family alone but by three or four families, and so it might be that one of the group would penalise the rest by carelessness or by using an excessive amount of water as compared with the others. Of course, the idea of supplying each separate family with a meter is out of the question, for a meter would cost something like a dollar a quarter, which is very much beyond the means of these poor people to afford.

Besides, they are mostly nomadic in their habits—here to-day and gone to-morrow. The consumption per head per day last month was, roughly speaking, 17 gallons as compared with 21 gallons in the corresponding month of the previous year. Equitably distributed, this supply must be admitted to be ample. At the present rate of consumption, the water stored in the various reservoirs would last until about the middle of June, without any further rainfall. As a rule the rainy season sets in about the middle of May, though last year the weather did not break until early in June. So that in all human probability there will be no necessity to shorten the present daily supply still more. But in the light of past experience it is the duty of every inhabitant to exercise all possible care in preventing waste and in conserving jealously what we have yet left of our priceless store.

There is a future for the Simla of the Philippines. Every year a larger number of visitors "discover" Baguio, and marvel at its climate. In order to provide the best accommodation for visitors who would recuperate in delightful surroundings, Messrs. Harris and Hibberd have acquired the Baguio Hotel. Our knowledge of the proprietors convinces us that nothing will be left undone by them to ensure the success of the hotel, the comfort of patrons, and the increased popularity of Baguio.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The Russo-Chinese commercial treaty concluded in 1891 expires this year.

There will be a sale of race ponies at the City Hall Fountain on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Zee, the new Attaché to the Chinese Legation, has arrived in London and entered upon his duties.

Mrs. McCalmont, accompanied by her brother, Sir Hugo de Batho, has left England for a prolonged tour in the Far East.

Mr. and Mrs. S. King Farlow have left England for Egypt and Japan, and will return via Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Cardiff police on Jan. 19th raided a Chinese gambling den in the docks district, and arrested 30 Chinese, who were engaged in a game of fan tan.

The battleships Triumph and Swiftsure, which are destined for the China Squadron, have been re-commissioned for another term of foreign service.

The P. & O. Sunda and the Blue funnel liner (Holt's) Antenor took away from Port Swettenham recently between them about 4,300 cases of rubber for Colombo and European ports.

The Chinese Minister, H. E. Liu Yuk-lin, made his first appearance at a meeting of the China Society, London, on January 19th and was warmly welcomed by a large gathering of members.

The old sloop Clyde, which once served on the China Station under the name of the Wild Swan, is to be sold out of the service. She was employed for a long time as R.N.R. drill ship at Aberdeen.

Reporting on Manchester goods, Messrs. H. Haworth & Co., Ltd., state that although no general flow of business can be recorded for China, buying is of moderate extent, and occasionally some very fair lines are heard of.

The Hamburg-America Line and the North German Lloyd have received from the Hungarian Government the concession for the emigration business in Hungary. The Hamburg-America Line has also obtained the concession for the emigration traffic in Belgium.

The Admiralty announce the following appointments:—Engineer Lieutenants: C. C. Horsley, to the Crescent, to date Jan. 31; and to the Monmouth, undated; E. V. Ward, to the Tamar, additional for the Otter; G. J. Sisley, to the Tamar, for the Virago, and F. R. Pondleton, to the Tamar, for the Whiting, undated.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Henry J. Des Vaux, eldest son of the late Sir William Des Vaux, G.C.M.G., and Lady Des Vaux, of 35, Cadogan-square, and Dorothy (Gladys), eldest daughter of the late T. M. Turner-Farley, of Wartonby Hall, Melton Mowbray, and Mrs. Turner-Farley, Rosilian, Falmouth.

Liu Yuk-lin, the new Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James's, has sent his two daughters to a school at Brighton to complete their education. His Excellency has strong ideas about the emancipation of his countrywomen, and his daughters for several years past have been educated on English lines.

Discussing the proposal recently made for the purchase of the business of the North China Insurance Company, Limited, by the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., the "L. & E. Express" says:—"The directors of the North China Company announce, however, that they do not consider the offer sufficiently advantageous to warrant even placing it before shareholders, and they have therefore declined it. Doubtless from the merchants' point of view there is something to be said for maintaining the few remaining 'China' offices in their present position.

A fancy dress ball takes place at the Lusitano Club to-morrow.

The Rubi experienced bad weather on her trip from Manila.

Captain J. Harding, chief of the Police in Manila, left to-day by the Kumano Maru.

Captain Mainland has resigned his command of the Philippines Company's liner Zafiro.

H. Furman Heddon, dean of cartoonists and illustrators in the Philippines, died on the 13th.

Major Eastwick, manager of the International Bank of Manila, arrived this morning by the Rubi.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Landale, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai, left to-day on the P. & O. Assaye.

The manager of Messrs. Doddwell & Co., Shanghai, Mr. H. A. Maeray, returning to Shanghai on the P. & O. Assaye to-day.

Major E. F. Coates, M.P. for Lewisham, has been ordered to take a sea voyage for the benefit of his health, and was to sail for the Far East on Jan. 28.

Mr. N. Hickling, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Shanghai, left in company of Mrs. Hickling, (after a short stay in Hongkong), on the P. & O. Assaye.

Viceroy Chang Ming Chi of Canton has been informed by the Tientsin (Board of Finance) that the Throne has sanctioned the date fixed for the suppression of gambling.

Mr. Roberts, an enthusiastic member of the C.Y.C., returned to Hongkong yesterday by the Hiran Maru. He is the most prominent member of the motor-boat section.

Seniors Emilio Castro and Victor F. Ysh, who have been deputed by the Peruvian Government to investigate rubber conditions in the East, are now in Ceylon.

Mr. F. Foldstein, of the American Hardware Co., Manila, is returning home again, by the Kumano Maru, after visiting Shanghai, Tientsin, and other places in the North.

Mr. and Mrs. Bockett Russell arrived this morning by the Rubi. Mr. Russell is the secretary of the Manila Electric Railway and Light Co., and proceeds by the German mail next week on a holiday in Europe.

Baron G. von Plessen, a well known authority on butterflies, arrived on the Rubi this morning, after having collected numerous specimens in the Philippines during his three months' stay. Baron Plessen has visited Java and Borneo and intends to continue his studies in China. He is staying at the Peak Hotel.

Judging by the number of Portuguese officers arriving by every incoming mail steamer from Europe, both the army and the navy in Macao will soon be officered by an entirely new staff. The Austrian Lloyd's boat, Norwaerts has just arrived with a complement of five, who at once proceeded to the neighbouring colony.

Messrs. Walker, Lambie and Co. report on the China tea market on Jan. 20th:—"The market has not been very active, but a fairly steady business has been done in medium teas—Keemuns and Ningelows—while merchants have been rather pressing for sale, with the result that the prices now ruling show appreciable reductions on those of the beginning of the season; in fact, just now, there are some undoubted bargains to be picked up.

There is a future for the Simla of the Philippines. Every year a larger number of visitors "discover" Baguio, and marvel at its climate. In order to provide the best accommodation for visitors who would recuperate in delightful surroundings, Messrs. Harris and Hibberd have acquired the Baguio Hotel. Our knowledge of the proprietors convinces us that nothing will be left undone by them to ensure the success of the hotel, the comfort of patrons, and the increased popularity of Baguio.

Messrs. Durkill and Vida left for Shanghai by the America Maru to-day.

Mr. A. P. Stokes, solicitor, of Shanghai, is returning on the America Maru after a holiday in the Colony.

The proprietors of the Victoria Cinematograph received to-day the film depicting the eruption of the Taal volcano in the Philippine Islands on the 30th January last. The film will be exhibited for the first time to-night.

The funeral of Captain John Smith, who died in hospital on Wednesday as the result of an accident, took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley. Rev. C. E. Thompson of St. Peter's Church conducted the service.

A change of programme was given at the Bijou Theatre last night. The pictures are excellent and well worth seeing. Miss Vora Fernao, the popular comedienne, continues to delight her audience nightly. Next mention of Mr. Stephenson is left out, as he is capital on the stage, his appearance on the boards usually having the effect of sending the house into roars of laughter. The Bijou will have a complete change of programme to-morrow night.

WORLD'S NEWS.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY AN AUSTRIAN ADMIRAL.

Budapest, February 1st.—In a debate in the Hungarian Delegation, Count Montecuccoli, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Marine, referring to a statement in Italian papers attributed to the Austrian Admiral Chiari, that the Austrian naval expansion was due to belief in an inevitable collision with Italy, said that Admiral Chiari was retired, and therefore his utterances were irresponsible. It was impossible to conjecture the object of such statements in view of the general efforts in favour of peace.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

London, February 13.—The Home Office has established a Central Agency for the aid of discharged convicts, under which the present institutions will, therefore, work. The ex-convicts will be placed in the sole care and control of one Association and will be relieved of police supervision and everything drawing attention to their past, so long as they keep straight.

"THE NIGHT WATCH."

London, February 13.—According to telegrams from Amsterdam the man who damaged Rembrandt's picture, The Night Watch, by knife thrusts, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

London, Feb. 11.—The "Daily Chronicle" states that the increase in the Navy Estimates will not be considerable, and nothing like, as reported, £4,000,000.

GREENWICH TIME.

London via Bombay, Feb. 10.—Telegrams from Paris state that the Senate has passed the second reading of the Bill making Greenwich time the official time for France.

PERSIA.

London, Feb. 11.—Reports from Teheran state that Mr. Dalton, an official of the Imperial Bank of Persia, while proceeding to Yazd, was robbed, when north of Isfahan, of everything that he had with him.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLY.

London, Feb. 7.—Sir Joseph G. Ward, Premier of New Zealand, speaking with reference to the parliamentary struggle in England, said that New Zealand must be represented in the Imperial Assembly. "Though New Zealand," he said, "could not allow England to interfere in her internal affairs, the dominion ought to co-operate with England and her sister dominions in securing the defence of the Empire. New Zealand was so situated that 500,000,000 aliens might easily reach her shores. The development of the alien races was one of the outstanding dangers of New Zealand, and it was the duty of every statesman to secure a firm basis for the nation without outside help.

RACE-WEEK TRAFFIC.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

We are courteously supplied by the Tramway Company with the following returns of passengers carried, and mileage run to and from the Racecourse during the past three days:—

1st day,	20,740 passengers.
2nd "	20,041 "
3rd "	18,845 "
Total for three days,	60,035.
1st day,	1,892 miles.
2nd "	1,896 "
3rd "	1,908 "
Total for three days,	5,696.

Notwithstanding the tremendous amount of extra work which the Race traffic threw upon the staff, everything worked smoothly and not a hitch occurred. In this connection, it is of interest to note that the total number of passengers carried on the second day constitutes a record and also the total number of passengers in respect of the three days, which will afford the public a slight idea of the vastly increased responsibilities which devolved on the shoulders of those in charge. The manager, Mr. J. J. Stodart, Kennedy, is to be congratulated on the result, no less than Mr. A. Course, the energetic Traffic Superintendent of the Company, who regulated the congested traffic with his old-time skill and experience.

BOXING.

Manila sporting men have not yet recovered from the shock they received when the news of Kenney's defeat by Mellvaine was first wired to the city.

A number of them have planned to raise a purse for a second meeting of the two men to take place in Manila. Kenney has so many friends in the city that the raising of the purse is certain and the two boxers will meet there if Mellvaine is willing to take the trip.

Zamboanga, Feb. 11.—Mc-

Ilvaine won the boxing contest with Kenney in the 10th round on a foul. Kenney knocked McIlvaine down. The latter did not touch the floor with his body but stooped with his hands near the floor whereupon Kenney hit him again. The referee claimed McIlvaine was down when he was hit as he had his hands on the floor and awarded the decision to the Zamboanga boxer. The referee had not commenced counting when the blow was struck. Kenney and his friends are unanimous in pronouncing the decision most unjust. Kenney had asked that all bets be declared off, but at a conference this morning between Kenney, Mellvaine and the referee, the latter finally decided that all bets stand as made. The fight was very even up to the last two rounds, during which Kenney had decidedly the best of his antagonist, and it is the universal opinion that had the contest been allowed to proceed, Kenney would have won. Mellvaine was very clever in his work at close quarters, while Kenney confined himself principally to open tactics and rushes.

POLICE COURT.

Three men were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in Aberdeen Street yesterday. Fined \$3 each or ten days' imprisonment, and bound over in the sum of \$20.

A coolie received six weeks' hard labour for the theft of four large baskets from the Gilman Market.

The long-contested Chinese who was charged on Wednesday with pickpocketing at the Racecourse was discharged.

A Chinese boy aged 14 years, was charged with snatching \$1 from a man near the Central Market. The boy cut the complainant's pocket with a sharp knife. One month.

A money changer was fined \$25 for carrying on business without a licence.

LOG BOOK.

The Opinion of Saigon hears the Messageries Maritimes will shortly place more steamers on its Antwerp-Far East run. The steamers will leave Antwerp on the first of every month for China and Japan, calling at Marseilles, Port Said, Jibuti, and Colombo. On the homeward trip they will call at Saigon, and by turns, at Aden and Jibuti.

Capt. S. Crosby, of the Rubi, reports having encountered a strong N.E. monsoon on his way over from Manila. The Rubi arrived at 9.30, followed by the Tanning from the same port.

As the Japanese steamer Riojun Maru was going from the P. and O. wharf to Tanjong Pagar, Singapore, she was obliged to drop anchor in the stream, and by some means or another it fouled a telephone cable, connecting Pulau Brani with "central," with the result that the line snapped.

During January the number of vessels that entered the port of Colombo was 241, against 255 of the previous year, and 218 in 1909, representing a tonnage of 750,003 tons against 729,335 tons in 1910 and 651,448 tons in 1909. Of the 241 vessels which entered the port, 153 were British. Germany comes next with 25, and France and Holland take third and fourth places, with 17 and 13 respectively.

The firm of Rickmers and Co., of Hamburg, which has close relations with Rickmers' Rice Mills and Shipyard, of Bremen, has established a new regular line with its own steamers from Liverpool; Antwerp, and Hamburg to Sibiria, and vice versa. The first steamer, the Sophie Rickmers, will sail from Hamburg on Feb. 2.

COMMERCIAL.

The "Sumatra Post" notes that Belawan, the chief port of Deli, presents a scene of unusual activity at this time of year. Heavy shipments of tobacco, considerable importations of goods for the Chinese New Year season, and the enormous inflow of materials and guano for estates, keep business at high tension. The railway has to run extra trains to meet the pressure.

At Sourabaya, says the "Batavia Nieuws van den Dag," the sugar market has been dull for months and the outlook is dark, what with a bumper beet sugar output in Europe, and a resulting fall in quotations for the Java commodity. Buyers at Calcutta and other ports in India are said to have experienced enormous losses and several have failed. Failures among sugar dealers are expected in Java also.

Paris statisticians figure that about 550 millions of francs of French capital are invested in various enterprises in Indo-China. The amount of foreign capital sunk there is put at about 122 millions, mostly furnished by Chinese at Singapore and Hongkong, and chiefly invested in advances to cultivators.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, in their report on the Hongkong yarn market, state:—"Since our last report on the 4th instant our market has unexpectedly remained very quiet. Although about three weeks have elapsed since the Chinese New Year, buyers are not showing any inclination to operate, owing to an entire absence of fresh orders from the interior which is mainly due to the very high rates at which they had recently made purchases, that have turned out very unfavourable for them. During the interval only a very small lot of about 500 bales has been put through at current rates; and the deliveries are also very poor. Two of the leading Chinese firms mostly interested in yarn have voluntarily closed their business owing to certain unfavourable terms offered by their country dealers, which involved them into much risk and considering it more safe to discontinue business under such unfavourable conditions were reluctantly compelled to close from the beginning of the Chinese New Year. The step taken by them has caused a depressing effect on our market to a certain extent. We close with a quiet and weak tendency.

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

A RECENT INTERNATIONAL
INCIDENT.

The days when "twisting the Lion's tail" was a favourite pastime in America have, we really think, passed and we believe that the most genuine friendship is now entertained for Great Britain by the responsible statesmen at Washington, such remarks as those of Mr. Champ Clark, printed in our telegraphic service this evening, notwithstanding. Mr. Taft has an awkward team to drive at the best of times, but we think that he need not fear that we will take the utterances of the new Speaker of the House of Congress too seriously. We know what are the real feelings of educated America towards us, and we back Commander Sims against Speaker Clark.

Daily Press.

THE RACES.

The only incident of the meeting which created any dissatisfaction among the spectators was an obviously erroneous decision by the Judges in the race for the Hongkong Stakes, yesterday, when Trovanna, which came fourth past the winning post, was announced as second, and Luca, which came in third, was not placed by the Judges. The verdict of the Judges being final, money was lost and won on a decision that was generally declared on the course to be a wrong one. Hence the dissatisfaction. By general consent an obvious and unaccountable error was made by the judges, and when attention was drawn to this and no change was made, the prevailing feeling was one of bewilderment.

South China Morning Post.

THE OSBORNE JUDGMENT.

Although many prominent members of the Unionist and Liberal parties have expressed themselves as being in complete agreement with the findings of the judgment in the Osborne case, the Labour Party strongly oppose it and are intending to make a determined attempt to regain its lost ground.

THE MACAO BOUNDARY
QUESTION.

It is reported that the Wai-Wai has written to the Portuguese Minister in Peking that the Macao Boundary question must be settled within the second moon so as to prevent complications arising.

Mr. Levy, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., proceeded to-day on a short trip Shanghai.

My Wilkinson, of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., arrived this morning on the Assaye from Singapore, after having visited all branches on his way up. Mr. Wilkinson left London on October 20th, and speaks highly of the business done in the 35 branches. The principal place as far as business building is concerned is Calcutta, the firm having completed a fine four storey building to meet the increased business. Mr. Wilkinson visited our Colony in 1893, and is astonished at the way Hongkong has improved. He expects to leave for Shanghai on the 22nd inst., by the Princess Alice.

Sir Robert Laidlaw, who was expected to arrive shortly, has abandoned the idea and returns from Singapore to London on the s.s. Nubia. He has visited several rubber plantations.

Mr. B. Fleisher, proprietor and publisher of the "Japan Advertiser," is being prosecuted for inserting in his paper a report connected with the recent anarchist trial. He has postponed an intended trip abroad in consequence.

The Royal United Service Institution discussed the Declaration of London. Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle said the overseas dominions had immense interests in the question. It had not been sufficiently considered that Australia's mercantile marine was the fourth largest in the world.

SUPREME COURT.

At the weekly sitting of the Summary Court this morning, a smaller number than usual of petty civil cases came before Mr. Justice Hazeland.

There were the usual applications from Counsel for postponement of cases, and in one case Mr. Davidson asked for an adjournment on the ground of his client being in gaol, and he was, therefore, unable to file a counter claim.

In another native case an adjournment was granted to permit Counsel to file an application to set aside substituted service on the ground that defendant was outside of the jurisdiction of the Court.

In the case of Watkins v. McIntyre, Counsel for the plaintiff asked leave to withdraw the case, since the defendant had produced a receipt showing payment. Leave was granted on payment of defendant's costs, fixed at \$10. The claim was for \$6.80 for goods supplied.

The Colonial Treasurer sued two natives for \$2.02 each for rates and taxes due. Defendants did not appear and judgment went against them on proof of service of writs.

The next case heard was that of Watkins v. M. de Wolff for \$14.25 for goods supplied. Mr. Smith appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dixon for the defendant.

Mr. Watkins sworn stated that he was one of the general managers of the firm. The account book produced showed the amount due by the defendant. Particulars of the claim had been rendered to the defendant. Witness had never been informed by the defendant that he had paid the money to somebody else. He had not been shown any receipt of payment having been made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dixon, witness said that Mr. Duncan had been in the employ of the firm but had absconded. He had been collecting money due to the firm.

Mr. Smith pointed out that Mr. Duncan had not yet been convicted of any crime.

Mr. Watkins in further cross-examination said that to his knowledge this money had not been collected from the defendant, no receipts had been produced to him. In the case of McIntyre which had been withdrawn, Duncan collected the money. It was possible that Duncan had also collected the money in this case.

Mr. Wolff, the defendant, sworn stated that he was chief officer of the Shao Shing. He paid the money at the time that the goods were delivered. This was about 18 months ago. He paid the money to Mr. Duncan but had only got a receipt for the first lot of goods. Mr. Duncan came on board himself and collected the money. Witness was transferred to his present ship at an hour's notice and had left all his papers in his former ship, the "Yang Chow. He had lost all his receipts for payments made in China in transferring from one ship to another. He had never heard anything about this claim until Mr. Watkins came on board recently during his absence and said that he was going to sue him.

His Honour said that he was satisfied that the claim had been paid and dismissed the case with costs assessed at \$10.

At the suggestion of his Honour, Mr. Smith, for the plaintiff, withdrew an action against A. H. Dunn for \$27.90. Mr. Smith said that Mr. Watkins had no option but to sue, as he had to satisfy the Auditor of the Company, that the account in question had been paid to somebody else.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

In the above Court this afternoon, before the full Court, Mr. Slade, K.C., moved for leave of appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Hazeland in the Court below, in a case of cross-summons between two native litigants which had been heard together. In his decision Mr. Justice Hazeland made an order that each party pay its own costs. The motion for leave to appeal was made on the ground that there was no cause for departing from the ordinary rule giving costs to the successful party. Plaintiff in the first action sued defendant for \$89 alleged to be balance of a current account between the parties. In the second action defendant sued the plaintiff for \$350 for cost of labour supplied. Counsel's client was successful.

all round, but he was deprived of his costs. There was a rehearing of the case, and though he was also successful in this, yet he was very much out of pocket on account of costs having been given against him. At the rehearing, the Judge ordered that each party should pay its own costs, not only of the hearing but also of the abortive rehearing, so that his client was very much out of pocket by the action.

Counsel then began to argue his case and submit his authorities.

ROYAL HONGKONG
YACHT CLUB.

FOURTH CRUISER RACE.

The fourth of a series of five Cruiser races was sailed on the 12th instant. The course was from a line off the south shore of Stonecutters Island round a rock off Ling Ting Island, and back a distance of 27 miles. The following boats competed:

Dalveen Hon. Mr. H. Keswick
La Cigale Mr. A. Bune
Aileen Mr. A. Snowman
Clara Mr. J. J. J. J.
Miranda Mr. Brutton
Snipe Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock
Tavy Officers H.M.S. Tamar
Dorothy Capt. Lyddon, A.O.D.

There was a strong easterly wind inside the harbour when the start was made at 10 a.m. The Dalveen and La Cigale had one reef down in their mainsails, the other boats had whole sails.

Outside Green Island it was almost a flat calm, which extended for some distance to the southward. Here the Dalveen and La Cigale shook out their reefs and the former hoisted her topsails and main topmast staysail. The Miranda and Snipe, keeping more to the westward, picked up a light air which gave them a slight lead for a time, and took them from under the lee of Lamma Island, when a strong east breeze was again met with and a moderate swell. Before the rock was reached, however, the rest of the fleet falling in with a smart breeze off Lamma Island, reached for the rock in fine style.

The Dalveen rounded the mark first, followed by Tavy, La Cigale, Miranda, Snipe, Aileen, and Dorothy. Clara split her jib and had to retire from the race.

On the reach home all the boats again encountered a calm, but La Cigale, keeping close to Lamma, kept her way until she again met the easterly wind in the harbour, and she finished a good first, completing the course in 4 hours 53 minutes 23 seconds. The Aileen was the next to follow, then came Miranda, Tavy, Snipe, Dalveen and Dorothy.

The times of finishing were as follows:

	Actual	Corrected	Marks
La Cigale	2.53 23"	2.53 23"	0
Aileen	3.45 00"	3.31 30"	3
Miranda	3.50 00"	3.23 00"	6
Tavy	3.55 38"	3.28 38"	5
Snipe	3.57 58"	3.30 58"	4
Dalveen	4 2 13"	4 2 13"	2
Dorothy	4.14 54"	3.20 54"	7

Marks to date

Miranda	19
Snipe	18
Dorothy	18
La Cigale	18
Tavy	17
Aileen	10
Dalveen	9
Elaine	8

CELEBRATE INITIAL
TRIP.

Hilo, February 8.—The S.S. Taming, first of the three steamers on the new run of the China Navigation Company to reach Hilo, arrived a few days ago and left for Hongkong via Cebu and Manila.

The ranking Admiral of the new fleet, in command of the Taming, Captain Pennfather, who is well known in Hilo having brought ships into this port for the past eleven years, entertained about fifty friends and representative business men of Hilo aboard the night of the 7th, and an elegant sixteen course dinner was served. Such a spread as the visitors were treated to is seldom met with in Hilo or elsewhere.

From the treatment extended the visitors on this occasion the public is assured of receiving nothing but the highest possible courtesy and the kindest treatment when doing business with this company, every member of the ship's officers being gentlemen in every respect.

MR. HENRY DALLAS AND
"THE FOLLIES."

INTERVIEW TO-DAY.

To-night at the Theatre Royal Mr. Henry Dallas' company opens for a short season with Mr. Pellissier's world-famous "The Follies" which has proved such a huge success at the Apollo Theatre, London. Interviewed this afternoon by a "Telegraph" representative, Mr. Dallas gave some interesting information about "The Follies" and his company.

"And how did you first think of taking 'The Follies' out East?" asked the interviewer.

"Well, it struck me all of a sudden," said Mr. Dallas, "so I set off for Bath to see Mr. Pellissier. He met me with a huge motor car quite in keeping with his own huge figure—and you know what that is. I jumped in and the first words he said were, 'Well, how much money have you got?' I replied, 'How much money do you want?' That was how the business started.

"Then you lost no time in getting down to terms?"

"No; I arranged that I should have the full use of Mr. Pellissier's title and materials and that my company should be personally selected by him. Altogether there were about 400 applicants. We had our first voice trial at the Apollo and of the artists who underwent the voice test on that occasion not a single one was selected."

"So you fully intended to have the pick of the basket?"

"Yes. When we did get the company together, we rehearsed at the Apollo seven hours a day for six weeks before we got the thing to pass the critical eye of the 'Chief Folly,' as he is affectionately called by his company."

"And was he satisfied with your selection before you left England?"

"So much so that he gave me the unique offer to fill his own company's date at Bathbourne. That was our first appearance together as a company before we left for India."

"And did you score a success?"

"The manager of the Bathbourne Theatre evidently thought so, for he offered me his house for August Bank Holiday. He did not know then I was coming East. So, after pretending to think a little, I told him that as I was due to play in Colombo in August Race Week and as my aeroplane had been 'bust up,' I was afraid I would not be able to book the engagement."

"Then, how was 'The Follies' received in India, Mr. Dallas?"

"Oh, with the greatest enthusiasm, everywhere we went. The success of the company has been phenomenal."

"I saw from the Indian papers that you had been to the Allahabad Exhibition."

"Yes; we were engaged by the Government before we left England to go up to Allahabad during our Calcutta season. It was most successful in every way. In Rangoon, too, we beat all theatrical records."

"And in Malaya?"

"It was just exactly the same in the Malay States and the Straits Settlements. At Singapore we played at the Tanglin Club and the German Club as well as in the City Hall Theatre."

"As to repertory, Mr. Dallas?"

"Our repertory consists of all Mr. Pellissier's copyright songs and burlesques, glee and potted plays. As for the stage effects, our plant, costumes, and so on are wholly identical with those used by Mr. Pellissier in all his productions. The famous 'Folly Sceno' (the opening scene) was painted for me by Mr. Pellissier's scenic artist, Mr. John T. Ball and is a replica of the one used at the Apollo Theatre in London."

"Do you intend to make a long stay in Hongkong?"

"Well, I have received a very flattering offer from Manila, and upon that a good deal depends whether or no I shall extend my season here. Meanwhile, I intend to stay for only a short period."

The following is the result of the Hutton cup competition (Indian regiments), which took place on 13th February, 1911:—1st—"O" Company 13th Rajputs, 245 points. 2nd—"B" Company 105th M.L.I., 100 points.

Intimations.

UNIQUE IN QUALITY AND PRICE

Bouton Rouge and Felucca
Egyptian Cigarettes

These two brands made by Messrs. MASPERO FRÈRES in Cairo are a revelation in Egyptian Cigarettes.

A Luxury to the Man of Taste

Sole Agents: British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd., Hong Kong.

OUR DIARY.

Friday, 17th February.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, 18th Feb.
Fancy Dress Ball, Lusitano Club.
Off-Day, Race Meeting.

Tuesday, 21st February.
Canton and Micas Steamboat Co. Annual Meeting, noon.

Wednesday, 22nd February.
Licensing Board meeting, 2.15 p.m.

Thursday 23rd February.
Shakespearean Evening, Union Church.

Saturday, 25th Feb.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Meeting, noon.
Club Germania, Fancy Dress Ball.
U.S.R.C. Dance.

Sunday, 26th February.
Volunteer Church Parade, St. John's Cathedral.

Monday, 27th February.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd., meeting, noon.

Tuesday, 28th February.
Fancy Dress Ball at Empire Skating rink.
Ice Company meeting, noon.

Wednesday, 1st March.
Welsh Dinner, Hongkong Hotel.

The annual report on labour conditions has been issued by the Board of Trade. The returns for the year 1910, which relate to 700,000 members of trades-unions, show that the mean of the monthly percentages of unemployed was 4.7. The net effect of all the changes reported to the department shows an increase of 113,891 in wages per week paid to 534,119 work-people, an average of about 5.1-4d. per head.

To-day's
Advertisements.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SECOND MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1911, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th February to 9th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th Feb., 1911. [901]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship "CATHERINE APCAR,"

Captain L. G. Townsend, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th Feb., 1911. [903]

Intimations.

KOWLOON BUTCHERY.

We beg to notify the residents of Kowloon that we now have on sale at our Kowloon Depot, Nathan Road:—

AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MEAT.
RABBITS, HARES, HAM, BACON, &c., &c., &c.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

POPULAR
"ASAHI" BEER.

1 BICES:
4 Dcs. Quarts \$12.00 per case
8 Dcs. Pints \$12.50
Hongkong, 16th December, 1910. [9]

C. E. WARREN & CO.,
30 & 32, Des Voeux Road.

GRANITE AND MARBLE
MERCHANTS.

Illustrated Catalogues of Designs
FIGURE MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
CROSSES, &c.

On application.
Hongkong, 9th Feb., 1911. [874]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO
SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING
& ENLARGING.

10, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 9th Feb., 1911. [865]

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN
IMPORT & EXPORT COM-
PANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool,
England, is prepared to receive Com-
mitments of Local Produce on fess
terms.

Correspondence Invited. HARRIS & HIBBERD, Props.

BAGUIO HOTEL.

The Mountain Capital's New and Modern Hotel
BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Hot and Cold Baths. Excellent Cuisine.

Running Water in Each Room.

LIVERY STABLE and GARAGE IN CONNECTION.

Rates: 5 and 6 Pesos per Day. Special Monthly Rates. [902]

Port Wines and Clarets.

Rise in Prices in EUROPE in consequence of the complete failure of the 1910 Vintage.

We are prepared to meet local demands

AT OUR OLD PRICES,

and to supply Wines in Bulk.

AT THE SAME PRICES,

(for the same quality of Wines) as were charged to residents

by their Home Wine Merchants before the failure of the 1910

Vintage.

Samples and prices on application to

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, Queen's Road Central;

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 135.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1910.

CHINA MOVING.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Cheng Shin Tsing, the now secretary to the Australian Chinese Consul-General, who reached Sydney by the Kumano Maru, has had considerable experience, although a young man in the public service of his country. He completed his educational course at the Nanking Provincial College, and his first official appointment was as secretary to the Governor of Shan-Si, a post which he filled for some two years. He was subsequently chief secretary to the Chinese Legation at Cuba, and from thence he was transferred to the secretariat in the Chinese Consul-General's office in Vancouver, but he put in a few months on holidays in Great Britain before taking up the new duties on the coast of America. After a short service in Vancouver Mr. Sheng returned to China, and was nominated for the vacancy in the Australian Consul-General's office.

The chief question in the minds of the Chinese people at present, says the new secretary, is that of constitutional reform. When the Senate was recently opened a number of the young educated Chinese were among those who approached the authorities for a shortening of the interval (seven years) which then had to elapse before the consummation of constitutional government. These young fellows showed their earnestness by cutting their fingers and, writing their signatures to the petition in their own blood. They went so far as to declare that they were prepared to die for the cause. The petitioners were successful to the extent of having the interval reduced from seven to three years, which means constitutional government in 1913. The people are thoroughly in earnest on this point right through the Empire, and many of the representatives are now agitating for the immediate advent of the new form of government. The experience of other nations and the rapid development of education among the Chinese are the chief factors in bringing about this national demand.

The abolition of the queue is also a live question with the Chinese. The population are anxious to remove this indication of a conquered people, but there are several of the higher officials who hold out for the retention of the practice of tying the hair. Some years ago Li Chong-Hsing (the Chinese Minister to Holland) and Hu Wei-To (the Ambassador at St. Petersburg) discarded the queue; and upon their return to Peking they approached the Imperial Government in the hope of having an edict made for the complete abolition of this national custom, but, although not absolutely successful, they gained their point so far as to have a decree made that all officials in the diplomatic and consular services should be the first to become generally affected by the removal of the queue. The disappearance altogether is only a matter of a very short time.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.15 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	30 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement.

at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1909.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For	STEAMERS.	To sail on
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"Prinzess Alice" Capt. E. Malchow. (T. 16,000)	WEDNESDAY, 22nd February, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"Prinzess Alice" Capt. P. Groch. (T. 20,307)	WEDNESDAY, 22nd February
MANILA, YAP, MAISON, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and Melbourne	"Prinzess Alice" Capt. D. Benz. (T. 6,000)	SATURDAY, 25th February, at Daylight.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"Borneo" Capt. F. Schill. (T. 5,050)	End of February.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Compass" Capt. H. Regener. (T. 6,750)	About TUESDAY, 7th March.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

SCHLERS & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1911.

Entertainments.



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE, via DAIREN.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

(Effective till 30th April, 1911.)

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun four times a week in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikyo Maru" (each 2,377 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer) ... Lv.	Thurs.	Sun.
\$10	Dairen (S.M.R. Train) ... Ar.	Sat.	Tues.
Y14.95	Mukden (S.M.R. Train) ... Lv.	Sun.	Thurs.
Y11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train) ... Ar.	Wed.	Fri.
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) ... Lv.	"	"
	Harbin (Russian Train) ... Ar.	"	"

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

State Ex-press from St. Petersburg	State Ex-press from Moscow	Wagon Lits from Moscow
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) ... Lv.	7.50 p.m. Mon.
Y11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train) ... Ar.	6.40 a.m. Tues.
Y14.95	Mukden (S.M.R. Train) ... Lv.	7.00 a.m. Tues.
Y40.00	Shanghai (Steamer) ... Ar.	1.46 p.m. Wed.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service.

Express Extra FeeY3.00 Sleeping Car Supplement.....Y5.00
TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Train Co., Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS—Yamato Hotel (Tel. Add.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "Manchuria" Codes: A.B.C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's.

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE EAST.

Output 3,500 tons per day.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Novosibirsk and Tientsin Depots and also at Chiofoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT,

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "Manchuria" Codes: A.B.C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD

Hongkong, 20th January, 1911.

Entertainment

THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

FLOWER STREET.

EVERY EVENING at 7 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

THE LATEST CINEMATOGRAPH D'ELITE THE BEST ARTISTES

MATINEES: EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY,

at 4 p.m.

Cents 50, 30 and 20.

Children Half-price to all Parts.

Lessee and Manager, R. H. STEPHENSON.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1911.

[737]

Entertainments.

EARLY TIFFIN DURING RACE DAYS.

SPECIAL MENU.

Weismann, Limited.

TSANG KWONG COMPANY, ELECTRICAL AND

GAS CONTRACTORS,

230, Des Voeux Road Central,

Telephone No. 699.

STOCKS OF

ELECTRICAL RADIATORS.
ELECTRICAL IRON.
ELECTRICAL WATER HEATERS.
ELECTRICAL KETTLES.
ELECTRICAL FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES.

BEST METALLIC FILAMENT and CARBON FILAMENT LAMPS for all Voltage and Candle-power.

WIRES & CABLES.
TELEPHONES
BELLS & INDICATORS.
"SILICIA" ACCUMULATORS
DRY CELLS AND LECLANCHE CELLS.

Gas Radiators.
Gas Fittings.
Gas Incandescent Mantles.

PETROLEUM INCANDESCENT MANTLES.
PETROLEUM INCANDESCENT BURNERS and LAMPS of all descriptions.

Lighting plants driven by Steam, Gas and Oil Engine to order.

Hongkong, 2nd January 1911.

[78]

Completely Told in

One Word, Satisfaction

"LOTUS"

BRAND MOCHA

COFFEE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE and PROVISION MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 20th January, 1911.

[89]

Entertainments

"THE EMPIRE"

CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRE,

Des Voeux Road Central

(Opposite to Central Market).

From To-night

AND

for a few days only.

THE MAGNIFICENT FILM OF

ART:

"MESSALINA."

One of the best productions of Pathé's coloured Cinematograph in 14 Sequences.

Hongkong, 18th Feb., 1911. [852]

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

GRAND CARNIVAL BALL.

TUESDAY, 28th Feb.

For full particulars see posters and handbills.

Subscriptions close 27th inst.

Hongkong, 13th Feb., 1911. [890]

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, 4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

21, CONDUIT ROAD, CLIFTON GARDENS.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG Road.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [159]

TO LET FURNISHED.

"LEWKNOR" No. 116, PLANTATION ROAD, Peak, from April 16th next.

Apply—

M. W. SLADE, Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th Jan., 1911. [844]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 75A, DUNDEE STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st February, 1911. [61]

Consigners.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"HIRANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 5 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th Feb., 1911. [4]

Consignees

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KIYO MARU."

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once to the Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 12th inst., at 10 a.m., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All chafed and damaged Cargo to be left on board and examination of same to be arranged.

R. MATSUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th Feb., 1911. [878]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst. 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 20th inst. at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th Feb., 1911. [896]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NORE,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 5 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th Feb., 1911. [4]

FRENCH STORE.

6, Queen's Road.

CLOUET

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY.

Just arrived by last French

Mail; nevertheless we

supply case of 24 pints at

\$22 50.

FRENCH STORE.

L. GAMZAU.

Hongkong, 19th Jan., 1911. [42]

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	10/3/16
Do. Demand	1/04
Do. 4 months sight	1/03
France—Bank T.T.	1/03
Do. Demand	1/03
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/03
Do. Demand	1/03
India T.T.	1/03
Do. Demand	1/03
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	1/03
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	75 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	1/03
Java—Bank T.T.	1/03
Buying.	
4 months sight L/O.	1/03 1/16
6 months sight L/O.	1/03 1/16
30 days sight San Fco & N. York	4 1/2
4 months sight do.	4 1/2
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/03 1/16
months sight France.	2/27
6 months sight do.	2/29
4 months sight Germany	1/03
Bar Silver	23 1/16
Gold of England rate	11 1/2
Sovereign	11 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Cin. (Empress of Japan) 18th inst.
Indian (Kutsum) 19th inst.
Gor. (Princess Alice) 23rd inst.
American (Korea) 23rd inst.
American (Siberia) 14th prox.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ceylon arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m., on 10th inst., and left again at 2 p.m., same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 4 p.m., on 17th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of India arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m., on 10th inst., and left again at 2 p.m., same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 4 p.m., on 17th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Shanghai at midnight on 15th inst., and left again at 2 a.m., next day, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m., on 18th inst.

ARRIVALS.

Vorwarts, Aust. s.s., 3,727, R. Danneberg, 16th Feb.—from Trieste Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,037, H. Tomimatsu, 16th Feb.—Mojito 10th Feb. Coal.—M. B. K.

Loosok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 16th Feb.—Bangkok 8th Feb. Teak & Rice.—B. & S.

Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,042, McKeehin, 16th Feb.—Coal.—Ataka & Co.

Assaye, Br. s.s., 7,376, Owen Jones, 16th Feb.—Bombay via Colombo 1st Feb. Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Aradia, Br. s.s., 3,513, S. Borcham, 17th Feb.—Shanghai 14th Feb. Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Haku'o Maru, Jap. s.s., J. Sumito, 17th Feb.—Mojito 11th Feb. Coal.—Ataka & Co.

Chenun, Br. s.s., 1,350, L. Jones, 17th Feb.—Canton 16th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 2,797, S. A. Crosby, 17th Feb.—Manila P.I. 14th Feb. Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, G. H. Pennafather, 17th Feb.—Manila 14th Feb. Hemp and Gen.—B. & S.

Clearances at the Har-
bour Office.

America-maru, for Shanghai.
Tibodas, for Batavia.
Kwangshai, for Shanghai.
Aradia, for Singapore.
Assaye, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.
Haiyang, for Swatow.
Kunam-maru, for Manila, &c.
Hirano-maru, for Kobe.
Hong Wan I, for Amoy.
Sui Sang, for Singapore.
America-maru, for Shanghai.
Wo Sang, for Canton.
Mathilde, for Canton.
Thorild, for Swatow.
Kwangshai, for Shanghai.
Chihli, for Hoihow.
Wray Castle, for Manila.
Protos, for Kobo.
Taitau, for Swatow.
Hilary, for Kobo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hirano-maru, (arrived Feb. 16th) from Singapore—Mr. J. H. Barton, Miss McDowell, Mr. H. Morrison, Mrs. E. Tulehor, Mrs. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. John and 3 children, Mr. J. Black, Mrs. O. Brockett, Rev. J. S. S. O. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. O. Davies, Messrs. O. A. Robert and G. Gon.
Per Vorwarts, (arrived Feb. 16th) from Trieste—Messrs. Capellan, Fremdsperger, Mrs. Johnson and 2 sisters, Consul and Mr. H. E. Felm, Messrs. Ang Weichien, A. d'Almeida, C. Craviers, A. Almada, Jon Berel, A. Rodriguez, and 52 Portuguese soldiers.

Per Assaye, (arrived Feb. 16th) from London—Miss W. M. Green, Mr. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Green, and Mr. and Mrs. Coulson and child, From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Macchary, Mr. G. Langmore, Messrs. Chang Fook, Chang Ting, Chun Kwai, Chung Kew, Li Fook, Cho Tai Hoi, Ho Tun and Ah Chang. From Bombay—Mr. A. S. Anant. From Penang—Mr. and Mrs. Mould, Miss Sangkato, and Mr. Mould's servant. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kinson, Messrs. A. H. Cram, W. H. Woglum, Standfield, Saker, E. W. Green, Choo Lai Shan, Lum Chan Peh, H. Dallas, Misses Mansfield, Redfern, Webber, Harcourt, Mountfield, Messrs. Daniels, Yates, Desorais and Stonor.

Per Taming, (arrived Feb. 17th) from Manila—Mrs. Strong, O. Leig, Messrs. W. Walker, D. K. Mitchell, J. R. Ray, E. Brooks, E. W. Wilson, R. F. Wilson, Bertrams and E. C. Watkins. Per Rubi, (arrived Feb. 17th) from Manila—Mrs. Herman Hall, U.S.A., J. Hicks, U.S.A., Major Eastwick, U.S.A., 1st Lieut. H. Hudson, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Lovibond, Messrs. S. Makino, E. Courtney, A. L. Giacchini, T. Bin Uti, S. G. Catter, S. W. Moore, Dabois, W. Bruno, Rev. L. Versighe, Rev. L. Olive, Baron and G. Von Plesien.

Per Aradia, (arrived Feb. 17th) from Shanghai—Dr. and Mrs. G. Hanwell, Dr. B. Von Bulow, Mrs. B. Bertanico, Leo Kwan Sit, Loung, Messrs. G. Ruburn, D. Fuller, Bata Singhand Indu Singh, From Yokohama—Messrs. R. F. Moody and C. I. Hale.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.
Per Hirano Maru, for Japan on the 17th Feb.—Messrs. H. Wada, U. Bopp, Miss Shirley, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps and 6 children, Messrs. Hill, M. Himmstein, Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goodman, Major Kashi, Mr. and Mrs. I. Munaka, Mr. M. Yangi and child, Messrs. Otsuka, Thompson, Dr. Tazduki, Mr. Watanabe, Lieut. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Messrs. G. Gazel, Midzawa, Uno, Leong, Nat. Chung, Kwan Choi Xee, Kodama, I. Nakazawa, Tanaka, Midzutani, Hosoda, Otsuka and Hosaka.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STRENGTH.

Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,001, Mikulicz, 14th Feb.—Saigon 8th Feb. Rice.—B. & S.
Danri Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,369, Y. Masu, 15th Feb.—Mojito 9th Feb. Coal.—Ataka & Co.
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Semblil, 15th Feb.—Saidkan 8th Feb. Timber.—M. & Co.
Broad Nor. s.s., 1,269, Iversen, 26th Jan.—Shanghai 22nd Jan. Sandalwood.—A. T. & Co.
Clam Johnson, Ger. s.s., 1,103, T. Bendixen, 16th Feb.—Amoy 16th Feb. Dalhart.—J. & Co.
Catherine Apear, Br. s.s., 1,735, L. C. Townsend, 14th Feb.—Singapore 7th Feb. Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Chihli, Ger. s.s., 1,102, M. Hjorth, 15th Feb.—Bangkok via Swatow 5th Feb. Gen.—A. T. & Co.
Chip Shing, Br. s.s., 1,199, F. Mooney, 14th Feb.—Kwang Yen 12th Feb.—Cement stone.—J. M. & Co.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 890, Y. Yamamoto, 15th Feb.—Swatow 14th Feb. Gen.—O. S. K.
Fuo Shing, Br. s.s., 1,423, W. D. Wells, 14th Feb.—Sourabaya, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.
Hanyang, Br. s.s., 1,207, G. I. Spink, 14th Feb.—Saigon 9th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.
Hazel Dollar, Br. s.s., 2,801, J. Alvan, 15th Feb.—Port-land and Karata 7th Feb. Coal.—A. P. & Co.
Helios, Nor. s.s., 360, A. Kundaan, 15th Feb.—Natal 15th Feb. Timber.—A. T. & Co.
Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,356, J. M. Hay, 13th Feb.—Saigon 9th Feb. Rice and Gen.—B. & S.
Japan, Br. s.s., 3,806, Stewart, 9th Feb.—Mojito 4th Feb. Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Johnanne, Ger. s.s., 352, M. Ipland, 14th Feb.—Hoihow 12th Feb. Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.
Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 5,768, U. Lishi, 9th Feb. Coal and Gen.—T. K. K.
Kohstonsang, Ger. s.s., Rositsky, 7th Feb.—Bangkok and Swatow 5th Feb. Rice.—B. & S.
Kumchow, Br. s.s., 1,365, T. Martin, 15th Feb.—Saigon 10th Feb. Gen.—O. S. K.
Kwellin, Br. s.s., 1,073, Packett, 8th Feb.—Wakamatsu 2nd Feb. Coal.—B. & S.
Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,103, Christianson, 15th Feb.—Saigon 11th Feb. Rice and Flour.—J. & Co.

Persia, Br. s.s., 2,744, P. Lookett, 16th Jan.—from Manzanillo and Mexico Gen.—King Hok Fong & Co.
Pronto, Nor. s.s., 898, Th. Leeberg, 11th Feb.—Canton 10th Feb. Beans.—Juo Woo Loong.
Prosper, Nor. s.s., 924, K. Larsson, 18th Feb.—Tamsui 12th Feb. Salt.—A. T. & Co.
Pongtong, Ger. s.s., 1,250, W. Boitfuh, 31st Jan.—Saigon 28th Jan. Rice.—O. S. K.
Rajabari, Br. s.s., 1,193, H. Bremer, 15th Feb.—Bangkok 5th Feb. Rice.—B. & S.
Sui Cheong, Port. s.s., 714, J. da Rosa Braga, 14th Feb.—Quang-chow-wan 18th and Macao 15th Feb.—Shun On.
Tacoma-maru, Jap. s.s., 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 13th Feb.—Manila 11th Feb. Flour, Hemp and Sundries.—O. S. K.
Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,265, E. Beht, 14th Feb.—San Francisco 18th Jan. Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.
Tijibodas, Dutch s.s., 8,000, P. Swart, 11th Feb.—from Mojito and Japan Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Tijpanas, Dut. s.s., 2,444, W. H. Lap, 16th Feb.—Munich 7th Feb. Sugar and Tea.—J. C. J. L.
Tungus, Nor. s.s., 1,037, C. L. Halvorsen, 12th Feb.—Canton 14th Feb. Beans.—H. A. L.
Ying-chow, Br. s.s., 1,216, W. Fryer, 31st Jan.—Amoy 30th Jan. Ballast.—B. & S.
Yuen-sang, Br. s.s., 1,100, H. Rolfe, 14th Feb.—Manila 11th Feb. Sugar and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

POST OFFICE.

Siberian Mails.—On account of prevalence of plague in Manchuria, the Mails "via Siberia" are considerably delayed. The Public are recommended not to use this route for transmission of correspondence, until normal conditions prevail. There is only a weekly mail service between Shanghai and Dalny, leaving Shanghai on Fridays.
Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:
Port Bayard—Per Sui Cheong, 13th Feb. 9 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Vorwarts, 18th Feb. 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per Aradia, 18th Feb. 10 a.m.
Europe, &c., India via Tientsin—Per Aradia, 18th Feb. 11 a.m.
Manila—Per Yuen-sang, 18th Feb. 1 p.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 18th Feb. 1:15 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Wo Sang, 18th Feb. 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN MAIL to Europe—Per Cheung-an, 18th Feb. 6 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Wo Sang, 19th Feb. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daijin-maru, 19th Feb. 9 a.m.
Swatow and Del.—Per Johanne, 20th Feb. 8 a.m.
Amoy and Shanghai—Per Tijpanas, 20th Feb. 1 p.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 20th Feb. 1:15 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Rubi, 20th Feb. 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Huijin, 21st Feb. 10 a.m.

Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Clara Johnson, 21st Feb. 11 a.m.

Mojito, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Caragel—Per Kiyo Maru, 21st Feb. noon.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Catherine Apear, 21st Feb. 2 p.m.

Manila and Iloilo—Per Taiyuan, 21st Feb. 3 p.m.

Manila Iloilo and Cebu—Per Taming, 21st Feb. 3 p.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle—Tacoma-maru 21st Feb. 5 p.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tientsin—Per Prinz Etel Friedrich, 22nd Feb. 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Lian, 23rd Feb. 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Tenyo-maru, 24th Feb. 10 a.m.

Feb. 16 at Feb. 15 at
Barometer 30.25 30.14
Temperature 60 62
Humidity 81 74
Rainfall

HOTEL VISITORS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Ambrosoli, A. Laro, Capt. H. E. E.
Andrew, J. I. Logan, W.
Backhouse, Mr. & Lloyd, G. T. do
Mrs. J. H. do
Bakewell, Mr. & MacGregor, R.
Mrs. T. H. do
Banham, Mr. and Malloy, J. E.
Mrs. P. C. do
Barf, C. S. do
Barham, Mr. and Massey, Miss K. J.
Mrs. W. H. do
Barrett, O. G. do
Bartlett, H. O. do
Baumont, E. A. do
Beckford, H. I. do
Bennett, Miss do
Biddle, Capt. W. do
Bentley, J. do
Best, Capt. A. H. J. do
Black, G. O. do
Blanch, Mr. and Miller, J. do
Mrs. N. F. do
Bonar, J. W. C. do
Brambila, G. do
Brambila, M. do
Brown, E. C. do
Brown, Mr. F. L. do
Buchanan, J. do
Bunner, Mr. W. C. do
Buren, Mr. J. S. L. do
Van Needham, L. R. do
Campbell, A. L. do
Clark, W. E. do
Chilvers, P. T. do
Clark, W. E. do
Colman, A. S. do
Colleyhaw, E. H. do
Compton, Miss N. do
Condon, H. I. do
Conley, J. B. do
Davies, Hon. Mr. do
W. Rees do
Davis, Frank do
D'O'Connor, V. do
Dovey, H. A. do
Dwyer, W. C. do
Dunning, E. H. do
Ebner, Mr. & Mrs. do
Edgar, Mr. and do
Mrs. O. do
Edwards, J. E. do
Ehrenfels, Mr. and do
Mrs. H. C. do
Elmhurst, P. do
Felstein, S. do
Finlayson, W. N. do
Fisher, G. H. do
Fisher, Mrs. H. G. do
Frazier, Capt. W. do
Friend, Miss A. M. do
Fry, Mr. and Mrs. do
Gairbairn, W. J. do
Gould, Mrs. J. do
Goulbourn, V. do
Griff, R. C. do
Greenbaum, Mr. & Shingles, Arthur do
Hos, B. do
Hale, Mrs. C. E. do
Hall, Capt. T. P. do
Hamilton, J. C. do
Hammond, Mrs. C. do
Hartling, Mr. and do
Mrs. J. E. do
Hargis, L. D. do
Harriott, B. A. do
Hayton, A. C. do
Hedeman, Mr. and do
Higgins, J. A. do
Holgate, L. G. do
Holmes, H. do
Hope, J. E. do
Hornbeck, S. K. do
Hough, Dr. S. do
Humphreys, C. do
Hupend, Hans do
Innes, R. do
Jackson, C. do
Julien, E. C. do
Kawai, K. do
Kelly, Dr. & Mrs. do
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. do
W. D. do
Klimanek, P. P. do
Kojay, A. do
Lack, G. M. do
Leonard, Miss M. do
Larkshien, Col. do
Lay, Mr. and Mrs. do
Wong Kwong, Mr. H. D.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL.

February 17th, a.m.
Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Force. Weather.
Hakodadi 6 a.m. 30.07 — — — — —
Tokio 30.18 — — — — —
Nagasaki 30.39 — — — — —
Chefoo 30.63 25 100 NW 3
Waiwai 30.55 — — — — —
Hankow 30.55 — — — — —
K'iang 30.51 37 81 NE 5
Shanghai 30.63 39 64 NW 3
Gutzliff 30.63 41 92 NW 6
Sharp Pk 30.39 51 72 NW 5
Amoy 30.39 51 72 NW 5
Swatow 30.18 55 68 NE 3
Canton 30.26 61 68 NE 1
H'kong 30.27 61 71 NE 1
Gap Rock 30.22 — — — — —
Macao 30.29 62 — — — — —
C. St. J. 29.99 73 — — — — —
Manila 30.32 82 03 NW 1
Hilo 29.97 70 — — — — —
Cebu 29.66 85 — — — — —
Labuan 29.92 83 — — — — —

OSMAN & GASUM.

1 & 3 D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED.

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed.

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN & FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Sample on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 6th Sept. 1910. [45]

SHARE REPORT.

Corrected to 5 p.m., 13th February, 1911.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	ON/NO Q'IONS	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$120	\$915 a. 24 for first half year ending 30-6-10 at ex l. 98d. \$22 466 Ag. 20 1910	5 p.c.
National Banks	51	\$80 b. 31.02—\$2 for 1908	
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons	\$50	176 a. \$15 for 1909	8 1/2 p.c.
North China	51	T151 Final div. of 7 1/2 p.c. for '09 making 15 p.c. in all. Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1908 and Interim of \$30 for 1909	5 p.c.
Unions	\$100	\$825 \$12 for 1908 and Int. of \$3 for 1909	6 p.c.
Yangtsze	501	\$200	7 1/2 p.c.
FINN INSURANCES.			
China Fire	\$20	\$120 b. \$8 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1908	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$365 a. \$27 for 1908	7 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
China & Manila	\$25	\$81 \$4 p.c. for 1909	
Douglas Steamships	\$150	\$19 32 1/2 for year end'g 30-6-08	
Steamboats	\$15	\$31 a. Dividend of \$14 for half year ending 30-6-10	3 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China	51	\$56 b. 3 p.c.—3 p. on preferred shares only for 1910	4 p.c.
"Shell" Transports (Preferred) (Deferred)	11	\$2/ 111. b. Fin. of 2.6 p.c. share (coupon 14) making in all 4.6 for 1909 & Interim 1. on acc. for 1910	5 1/2 p.c.
"Star Ferry"	\$10	\$23 Div. 7 p.c. for year end'g 30-4-10	5 p.c.
	\$5	\$12	
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars	\$100	\$110 a. \$5 for half year end'g 30-6-10	3 p.c.
Ling Sugars	\$100	\$154 a. \$3 for 1897	
MINING.			
Chinese Engineering	11	1.13% Final div. of 1/6 t. h. c. year 1910 making 5 t. (coupon No. 15)	3 p.c.
Headwaters	P. 10	\$1 First year	
Rauha	13. 10d. 11	1a. 2d. per share 13th div. Final of \$0.05 for 1909 in all \$1.15.	5 p.c.
Oriental Consolidated	G. 110	\$33/	
DOCKS, WHARVES, & G'Ds.			
Fenwick	\$25	\$5 31 1/2 for year ending 31-12-08	
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$52 b. 32 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$50	\$56 b. 1 p.c. for half year ended 30-6-09	
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	1.07 Final of Tls. 3 1/2 mkg. Tls. 6 in all for year 30-4-10 Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	8 p.c.
Hongkong Wharfs	T. 103	T.100	7 p.c.
LANDS, HOTELS & B'INGS.			
Anglo French Lands	T. 100	1.95 a. Tls. 6 29-2-10	5 1/2 p.c.
Central Stores	\$15	11 a. 4 p.c. for 1909	3 p.c.
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$105 a. on new shares for half year 30-6-10	6 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$90 a. Final dividend of \$8.50 per share for 1910	7 p.c.
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$64 ex div. 45 cents for 1909	7 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$34 b. 32 1/2 for 1909	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T. 98 Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910 Final dividend of \$2.20 per share making \$4 in all for year 1910	6 1/2 p.c.
West Point	\$50	\$15 na. Final dividend of \$2.20 in all for year 1910	3 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewas	T. 60	T.85 F. 11 for year end'g 31-12-09	12 p.c.
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$52 a. 50 cents 31-7-03	
International	T. 75	T.51 F. 7 1/2 for year 30-9-03 (10 p.c.)	15 p.c.
Lean Kong Mills	T. 100	T.53 Tls. 6 for 1909	10 p.c.
Soy Chies	T. 500	T.240 Tls. 35 for 1909	16 p.c.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bell's Asbestos	12.6	\$3 a. 15 p.c. for 1909	
China-Born	\$12	\$10 1/2 a. 5 p.c. for 1909	8 p.c.
Light & Powers	\$10	\$0.95 b. 50 cents for year 28-2-06	
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$10	\$7 b. 30 cents for 1910	10 1/2 p.c.
China Provident	\$10	\$13 b. \$1.20 for year end'g 31-7-10	3 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farms	\$10	\$8 15 cents of 15 cents per share for 1910	15 p.c.
Green Islands	\$10	\$34 14 p.c. comp. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	15 p.c.
H. Price and Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$12 1/2 p.c. per share and 1/2 of 10 cents	6 p.c.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$22 b. Interim of \$2 per share for 1910	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$170 a. Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	10 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$19 Final div. of Tls. 15 mak'g in all Tls. 35 for 1910 and 1/2 bonus of Tls. 2	4 p.c.</

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8471

晚九十月正年三統宣

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1911.

五拜禮

號七十月二英港香

513 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS

Telegrams.

THE PLAGUE.

CONDITIONS CONTINUE TO IMPROVE.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 10.
Conditions here continue to improve. The plague has almost entirely disappeared from the Capital, and the people are becoming easy.

Canton Medicos Volunteer.

Some time ago it was reported that the Canton Viceroy was in receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, concerning the prevalence of plague in those places. The Canton Viceroy was asked to find out some physicians, who would go up north to combat the plague.

Eight medical practitioners have now come forward and offered their services, and will soon leave for the North.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

WAIWUPU INFORMED WILL VISIT CHINA.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 10.
His Excellency the Graf von Rex, German Minister at Peking, has informed the Waiwupu officially that His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany will visit China next year.

RISING OFFICIALS.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 10.
Grand Councillors Yuk Lung and Hsu Chi Chang strongly recommend the Viceroy of Szechuan for a seat on the Grand Council. The Grand Council also strongly recommends the popular ex-Tartar General of Canton, Tsang Chi, to be appointed to the Viceroyalty of the Three Eastern Provinces.

WRESTLING.

TITANIC STRUGGLE IN LONDON.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Feb. 10, 9 p.m.
A titanic struggle was the wrestling match which was brought off in the city between Zbyso and Hackschmidt.

THE CORONATION.

ROYAL COACH BURNED.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Feb. 10, 9 p.m.

FLOGGED TO DEATH.

TERRIBLE SENTENCE ON PRINCE KUNG'S AGGRESSOR.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 10.

A terrible sentence has been passed on the aggressor of Prince Kung by the Board of Punishments.

The man, a cynic of the palace, addicted to opium smoking, attacked and severely wounded the Prince. The reason for the act was hatred of his victim due to the latter's stringent measures as Commissioner for the Suppression of Opium, against the drug.

The Prince was wounded in the shoulder but is making satisfactory progress.

The date of the execution has not yet been fixed.

Telegrams.

JAVA CHINESE.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 10.
The Chinese in Java have petitioned the Waiwupu to appoint a Chinese Consul to the capital of Java, in order to protect their interests in that country.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 10.
The Regent is greatly displeased with the recommendations with regard to the appointment of officials, because they are based on the Japanese system.

RAILWAYS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 10.
Friction has arisen between Grand Councillors Hsu Chi Chang and Tsing Chi Wei over the railway question.

OPIMUM.

PRINCE KUNG MAY BE REMOVED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 10.
It is reported that the Prince Regent will appoint a new Commissioner for the Suppression of Opium.

CANTON GAMBLING.

MEMORIAL TO THRONE TO BE SUBMITTED.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]
Canton, Feb. 11, 10 a.m.
A telegram was sent this morning to Canton from two Cantonese officials in Peking, stating that gambling in the City of Rams will be suppressed.

The telegram is to the effect that the Tachin on the 15th inst. will memorialise the Throne begging that gambling in Canton be totally suppressed by the date named.

Rigorous measures will be employed.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

AT WORK IN NAGASAKI.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]
Tokio, Feb. 11.

The Russian authorities have discovered that Russian revolutionaries are making secret movements in Nagasaki.

It has been found that some revolutionary pamphlets are being printed in Nagasaki in large numbers, and are about to be despatched to the Russian army in Siberia, by means of the railway, via Dairen.

The Russian Consul in the latter port has requested the Japanese government to render friendly help in effecting the arrest of these political criminals.

The Japanese authorities have reported to have agreed to this proposal.

TROUBLE IN PAKHOI.

CHINESE FISHERMEN'S RIGHTS.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Canton, Feb. 10.

The Chamber of Commerce in Pak-hoi has petitioned the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, by cable, regarding the right of fishing on the waters of that port. Pak-hoi is on the frontier which separates China from French Indo-China.

The Chinese trawlers have always been out fishing near the shores of Chinese territory.

Telegrams.

RECENTLY THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES

imposed unjustifiable fines on the Chinese fishermen. The petitioners begged to have the boundary between Yien Chow, King Chow and Ngai Chow (on one side) and Annam delimited, and to inaugurate boundary stones, besides classifying the Chinese territorial waters and international waters.

The petitioners further asked the Ministry to instruct the commanders of Government vessels along the coast of Kwong Tung, to give the Chinese in this enterprise ample protection.

The Canton Viceroy is in receipt of a despatch from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce regarding the above, and His Excellency is requested to consider the question and report on it.

THE WELSH RIOTS.

COST OF SUPPRESSION.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Feb. 12, 10.10 p.m.

The police bill incurred in suppressing the great strike riots in the Rhonda Valley, South Wales, amounted to £15,000.

A very large force, mounted and foot, was drafted from the Metropolitan Force to assist the local police in the work of suppressing the riots in Wales and squads were drawn from other centres in England as well.

A small army of military was also engaged in the work of suppressing the rioting in the vast colliery districts.

THE PRIZE RING.

KENNY BEATEN.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Zurich, Feb. 11.

The fight to-day between MacIlvaine and Kenny attracted a large gathering at the ring-side and good boxing was witnessed until the end.

This came in the eleventh round, when the decision was given to the coloured fighter on a foul.

The contest was to be of 15 rounds.

THE FRONTIER.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS FROM YUNNAN.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 11.

It is reported here that a telegram has been received from Yunnan describing the situation on the frontier as serious.

Fighting is general, engagements taking place at various points.

The Grand Council are very anxious and have telegraphed to contiguous provinces to send money and stores to Yunnan in case of emergencies.

EX-KING MANUEL.

VISITED BY KING GEORGE.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Feb. 12, 10.10 p.m.

Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary to-day visited ex-King Manuel of Portugal at Richmond.

CHINESE IN JAVA.

BEING ILL-TREATED BY THE DUTCH.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 11.

The Chinese resident in Java have reported to Peking that they are being ill-treated by the Dutch.

They request that the Throne instruct the Chinese Minister at The Hague to take steps to alleviate their condition.

HEUNG CHOW.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 11.

The ex-Tartar General of Canton, H.E. Tsang Chi, has arrived here and has already had several conferences with the Grand Council on the question of opening Heung Chow to trade and the delimitation of the Mano boundary.

Telegrams.

PRINCE KUNG.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 11.

Prince Kung is now being attended by foreign doctors. His wound is progressing favourably.

The sentence on his assassin (to be beaten to death) has been commuted to 80 blows and banished for life to Heilungkiang.

BANK FAILURES.

TEN NATIVE CONCERNS CLOSE DOORS.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 11.

Ten, if not more, native banks have closed their doors.

There is something like a panic on the market and the people are anxious and excited.

THE PLAGUE.

EPIDEMIC CHECKED IN THE NORTH.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Tientsin, 3.7 a.m., Feb. 13.

Dr. A. P. Peck, who has just returned from Tientsin after having made a tour of the district between Shanhaiwan and Mukden, reports that the plague epidemic there, has been checked.

The only fear entertained, he says, is that the Spring may bring with it an epidemic of bubonic plague. This view is coincided with by other local medical men.

Meanwhile the Central Government are taking every precaution to prevent a spread of the plague.

A further sum of seven million dollars has been applied to fight the dreaded disease.

The telegram sent out by Reuter to the effect that the plague is spreading in North Manchuria is untrue.

Thus far, infection has only been caused by actual contact. The general situation is better.

Dr. I. Gibb has left Harbin. He is satisfied that there will be a speedy extermination of the plague in that city.

The conditions at Fuchien are improving.

Dr. Gordon reports from Changchun that the state of things there is worse than before. This is the only centre causing anxiety. The Japanese are concentrating their efforts upon this city.

At Mukden the daily death-roll is being gradually reduced. The total number of cases that have occurred there is 1024.

At Peking up to this date there have been thirty deaths and at Tientsin forty deaths.

CHINA'S LOSS.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 12.

It is estimated that China has lost £18, 10,000,000 (1,400,000,000) owing to the plague.

The Director of the Fengtien Railway has advised the Waiwupu that no signs of pest have been found along the line.

EXPOSED COFFINS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 12.

Telegrams from Harbin state that a very large number of coffins are lying exposed in all the open spaces of the town. They present a weird sight.

There is no time to bury them and they are to be burnt.

Very few cases of plague are now occurring at Peking or Tientsin and the pest seems to be rapidly disappearing here.

The Imp. Rly. of North China never ceased running.

DOCTORS WANTED.

The Governor of Kirin has requested the Throne to sanction the offer of large salaries to Hongkong and Shanghai medical men to induce them to come north to put sanitary measures into operation.

POSITION IN MANCHURIA.

Peking, Feb. 7.—The plague in Manchuria continues to decrease in the principal centres where rigid measures are being enforced,

Telegrams.

FUNDS FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, Feb. 13.

The Emperor of Japan has granted ¥1,500,000 to be spent in free medical treatment and the distribution of medicines for the poor. This sum is voted out of the Imperial Household Treasury.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

THE COMING BATTLE.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Feb. 13, 10 p.m.

The Government have prepared a list of prospective Peers, to be appointed in the event of the House of Lords rejecting the Veto Bill.

A LUCKY JOCKEY.

LEAVES A FORTUNE.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Feb. 13, 10 p.m.

"Tommy" Lontes, the famous jockey, who died lately, left a fortune of seventy-four thousand pounds sterling.

FENGTING OUTBREAK.

PROMPT MEASURES TO BE TAKEN.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 13.

Prince Su, the Minister for the Interior, is sending special deputies to Fengting to investigate the outbreak in that district and take prompt suppressive measures.

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

CHINESE GOVERNMENT HELD RESPONSIBLE.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 13.

The British, Russian and Japanese Ministers at Peking lay the blame for the plague epidemic in the three Eastern Provinces on the Chinese Government, because of their failure to take proper measures to fight the pest at the outset.

The Grand Council are at a loss to know what to do.

THE PLAGUE.

STARVATION IN HARBIN.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 13.

On account of the spread of the plague epidemic, all the factories have been closed and the people are starving.

An American charitable institution has come forward with a donation of five hundred tons of flour for relief of the sufferers. The value of this handsome donation is estimated at between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

PEKING AND TIENTSIN.

CLEAR OF THE PEST.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 13.

All traces of the plague in Peking and Tientsin have entirely disappeared.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

PEKING TO MUKDEN RUN RESUMED.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have forwarded the following telegram:—

Shanghai, Feb. 14, 11.10 a.m.

The Peking to Mukden service (on the Siberia Railway) has been resumed.

THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

CHINESE SECTION.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 13.

The Board of Posts and Communications intends to send deputies to look over the accounts of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, with a view to the Government taking over the railway from the British-Chinese Corporation and running it themselves.

Telegrams.

but is extending in towns where the danger is not realized.

The total deaths to date have been approximately 7,000, principally at Fuchien where 3,800 bodies have been cremated and 1,000 more are awaiting the arrival of fuel.

At Fuchien the daily average of deaths is eighty, at Changchun sixty, at Mukden fifty-five and at Kirin twenty.

The expedient of burning Fuchien is recommended, but the housing of the people presents an insurmountable obstacle for pecuniary reasons.

The lull in the epidemic in North China still continues.

FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES.

Peking, Feb. 8.—Telegrams from Peking state that the plague in Manchuria is decreasing slightly in the principal centres, but extending elsewhere.

The total deaths have been 7,000. The destruction of the town of Fuchien by fire is recommended, but is impracticable owing to the difficulty of housing the people.

Enormous losses to the Government and people are anticipated through the disorganization of trade.

Contributions from abroad would probably save thousands of lives.

The plague returns for North Manchuria from the outbreak up to January 22 stand as follows:—

At Cases. Deaths
Fuchien 2,508 2,341
Harbin (city proper) 390 380
Elsewhere in C.E.

Railway Area 533 531
No reliable statistics are obtainable about the territory outside the railway area.

JAPAN TAKES ACTION.

Tokio, Feb. 6.—The Japanese Government has resolved to expend ¥1,000,000 in the suppression of the plague in South Manchuria.

IN SHANTUNG.

Tsinan, Feb. 6.—Eighteen deaths from plague are reported at Changsha, twenty-five miles south of Tsinan, and 188 at Changchiu, thirty miles east of Tsinan.

No cases have occurred here:—
"N. C. D. News."

THE HUNGHTUZE.

RED-BEARDED ROBBERS ACTIVE.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 11.

The Hunghtuze, the red-bearded robbers of Manchuria and Mongolia, like vultures, have taken advantage of prevailing conditions and are reaping a rich harvest.

Their depredations are practically unopposed, while their ranks have been swelled by those who have been made homeless by the plague.

The Japanese in Manchuria have reported to their Minister, who has urged the Wai Wai Pu to take speedy action, otherwise Japanese troops will be sent against the robbers.

JAPANESE CO-OPERATION.

EXPERTS LEAVE FOR MANCHURIA.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]
Tokio, Feb. 13.

The Plague Suppression Bureau in Manchuria has announced that up to the 10th inst. 934 cases had been reported in the Three Eastern Provinces.

General Oshima, Governor of the Kwangtung peninsula, is negotiating with the Viceroy of Sek Liang, Manchuria, with a view to co-operation in the suppression of plague.

Ways and means are now under discussion.

Dr. S. Kitazato and Mr. T. Yagi, the special plague commissioners appointed, started yesterday for Manchuria.

Telegrams.

SEQUEL TO SHANGHAI RUBBER FRAUDS.

A TAOTAI IN DISGRACE.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 13.

His Excellency Chui Shai Chong, a member of the Grand Council, has memorialised the Throne pointing out the wrongful conduct of the ex-Taotai of Shanghai, Chui Nei Wong, in refusing to repay to the Government the sums which he had appropriated from the public funds.

His Excellency asks that ex-Taotai Chui be severely dealt with as a warning to other officials with dishonest inclinations.

In consequence of this memorial, an Imperial Decree has been issued ordering the Governor of Szechuan to compel the disgraced Taotai to disgorge.

Taotai Chui was dismissed from the service at the time of the rubber slump in Shanghai and it was said that he got away with several million dollars.

H.E. TSANG CHI.

EX-TARTAR GENERAL AT CANTON.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 13.

His Excellency Tsang Chi, the popular ex-Tartar General at Canton, has been received in audience by the Prince Regent upon whom he made a very favourable impression.

His chances of being appointed to the Grand Council are considered to be very hopeful.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

AGGRESSIVENESS ALARMS CHINA.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, Feb. 13.

The Russian and Japanese Ministers at Peking are making oppressive demands for trading rights and privileges in the Eastern Provinces.

So aggressive has been their attitude that several hastily convened meetings of the Grand Council have been held to confer on the matter.

The result of their deliberations has not been disclosed.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY AT HANKOW.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, February 13.

The Governments of Great Britain and the United States are negotiating with the Chinese Government at present with a view to the founding of a University at Hankow.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN UNITED STATES.

COMPLAINTS OF HARSH TREATMENT.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, February 13.

Telegrams.

CHINA'S FINANCE.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO UNDO THE TANGLE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, Feb. 14. Although the coinage system of China has been somewhat revised and every province now mints its own currency, the markets are flooded with foreign designs, which the people prefer to Chinese coins. The Ministry of Finance has communicated with the Viceroy regarding the matter and has requested H. E. to have a list made of the different foreign species imported into Canton, their weights, their intrinsic value, the amount of the imports, their current use in the market and their comparison with the Chinese coins as regards their respective standards of value, and to report the result of the enquiry to the Ministry for consideration.

A HUGE TIGER.

SHOT BY VILLAGERS NEAR CANTON.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, Feb. 14. A huge tiger, weighing 270 lbs., has been shot in the village of Tse Tung Lo Kik, near Canton. The beast jumped into a garden and was fired on by the owner, who, however, only wounded it. The tiger knocked the man down and mauled him badly so that he lies in a precarious condition. The villagers turned out with guns and spears and followed the tiger for some time. They came up with it eventually and a well-aimed volley killed it.

THE CORONATION.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR COLONIAL TROOPS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Feb. 14, 10.20 p.m. The preparations for the Coronation continue actively. The Colonial troops will be received and entertained right royally, and the utmost efforts are now being made to arrange for the reception of the representatives from overseas.

The Japanese Press publishes a report to the effect that Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald are leaving Japan in May in order to attend the coronation of King George V. His Excellency and Lady MacDonald will accompany Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi, who are going to London to represent his Majesty the Emperor at the Coronation.

ROYAL PATIENTS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Feb. 14, 10.20 p.m. Latest news from Dartmouth College, of the outbreak of measles there, is to the effect that both the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, both of whom contracted the disease, are improving.

OBITUARY.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Feb. 14, 10.20 p.m. The death is announced of Colonel Estace James Anthony Balfour, brother of the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Member of the Opposition.

[Colonel Balfour, A.D.C., was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. He published several books on architectural and military subjects. He was born at Whittingham in 1850.]

THE REGENT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 15. The splendid new palace of the Regent is now completed, and His Imperial Highness will remove to it next month.

CHINA'S ARMY.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 15. The Luchuanpu (Board of War) has telegraphed to the provincial Generals urging them to recruit and train as many men as possible.

Telegrams.

BRIGANDAGE.

GAMBLING HOUSES A DETERRENT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 15. Viceroy Chung Ming Chi in a memorial to the Throne, in which he states that on the 1st day of the 2nd moon he will abolish the gambling tax, points out that since gambling houses are a great deterrent to brigandage, since they offer free shelter to homeless men, their closing will cause a great increase in the ranks of robbers. He proposes to take the severest repressive measures at once.

STAMP DUTIES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 15. The Board of Finance has conferred with the Grand Council with a view to arranging the imposition of regular stamp duties throughout the Empire.

SPIRIT MONOPOLY.

ITS EFFECT ON CANTON RICE MARKET.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 15. The effect of the Canton spirit monopoly as now conducted is being considered by Cantonese officials in Peking. At present the monopoly is put up for public tender, but the opinion of the officials is that it should be in the hands of the nine merchants' Guild. The Guild controls the rice market, and prices soar when the monopoly leaves its control. Telegrams will be sent to the Viceroy to this effect.

THE PLAGUE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 15. The Fengtien railway has resumed running. The Wai Wu Pa has informed the Russian Minister that ten Chinese doctors, well versed in Western medicine, have been sent north to fight the plague.

YUNNAN.

WHY THE BRITISH TROOPS ENTERED THE PROVINCE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 15. The presence of British troops in Yunnan has been satisfactorily explained by Sir John Jordan, British Minister at Peking. In reply to the representations of the Wai Wu Pa, His Excellency said that brigandage had reached such a pitch along the frontier that the British troops were compelled to operate against the marauders, since the Chinese authorities were unable to suppress them. No other reason actuated the occupation of Chinese territory.

This has been reported to the Grand Council, who will hold Viceroy Li responsible, not only for his failure to put down brigandage, but also for the alarmist telegrams in which he described the situation.

JAPANESE BUDGET.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, Feb. 14. The Lower House yesterday passed the budget for the next fiscal year.

All the items in the Government schedule have been approved of, with the exception of the plan for converting the railway into a wide-gauge and some minor projects.

SIR CLIFTON ROBINSON.

HIS ESTATE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Feb. 15, 10.10 p.m. Sir Clifton Robinson, the railway king, who died very suddenly whilst travelling in a train in New York, some months ago, left £13,041.

THE FRANCHISE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Feb. 15, 10.10 p.m. The Minglingpu (Board of the Interior), in preparation for the granting of the franchise in China, has issued instructions to the provincial authorities that prefects and magistrates must take a census of each district, and draw up a register of voters.

GENERAL CENSUS OF CHINA TO BE TAKEN.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 16. The Minglingpu (Board of the Interior), in preparation for the granting of the franchise in China, has issued instructions to the provincial authorities that prefects and magistrates must take a census of each district, and draw up a register of voters.

Telegrams.

DAME RUMOUR.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 16. The Grand Council are determined that sensational rumours shall not add to their already great difficulties. They have therefore instructed the Yunnan and Szechuan Viceroys to suppress sternly all rumours with reference to the frontier questions.

CHINA'S TEA TRADE.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AT NANKING.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 16. A school of instruction in the art of growing and picking tea has been opened at Nanking by the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang. It has accommodation for 120 students, but the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (the Nungkungshang) has ordered the Viceroy to increase this, and make every effort generally to improve the trade. The course at the school will be one of three years.

BISHOPRIC OF SOUTHWARK.

OFFERED TO CANON MASTERMAN.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Feb. 15, 10.10 p.m. Canon Bertram Masterman has been offered the Bishopric of Southwark. [The Rev. John Howard Bertram Masterman, M.A., was the vicar, canon and sub-dean of St. Michael's, Coventry, 1897, and rural dean of Coventry in that year. Born in 1867, he is the son of the late Thomas William Masterman, of Tunbridge Wells. He is a well known lecturer, was principal of the Midland Clergy College, Birmingham, from 1890-1901, canon of Birmingham in 1900-7, and Professor of History in the University in that city from 1902 to 1909. He has published a large number of works.]

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

TO BE CARRIED OUT AT FLUSHING.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Feb. 15, 10.10 p.m. The authorities in France have arranged that some important naval manœuvres are to be carried out by large forces, at Flushing in September next.

PLAGUE IN CANTON.

DOCTORS FEAR EPIDEMIC IN THE SUMMER.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, Feb. 15. Bubonic plague has made its appearance in virulent form in Canton, and up till the beginning of this week ten deaths had been officially reported.

At Wuchow, also, several cases of plague had occurred. The local medical men fear that the outbreak may become epidemic with the advent of the hot weather.

THE PLAGUE.

The native press reports that the German, Russian and Japanese ministers are taking advantage of the plague to make advances in Shantung and Manchuria, north and south.

THE PLAGUE.

AID FROM JAPAN.

RED CROSS SOCIETY TO SEND RELIEF.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, Feb. 17, 11.15 a.m. At the request of General Oshima, Governor of the Liaotung Peninsula, the Red Cross Society of Japan has decided to despatch several relief parties, drawn from their medical staff, to assist in the work of suppressing the plague epidemic in Manchuria.

THE PLAGUE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 16. The Waiwupu has telegraphed to Viceroy Hsi Liang of Manchuria urging him to make every effort to stamp out the plague. It reminds him that the foreign nations are awaiting his action.

Telegrams.

BANK FAILURES.

NORTHERN MONEY MARKET EXCITED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 16. The northern money market is in an excited state owing to the failure of several banks in Peking. The Ministries of the Interior, Finance and Posts and Communications have held several conferences with a view to determining what steps are to be taken to relieve the situation.

SMALL-POX.

FEARS OF AN OUTBREAK ENTERTAINED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 16. Fears are entertained of an outbreak of small-pox in the capital. The foreign Ministers have made representations on the subject to the Waiwupu, asking that instructions be given for a general vaccination. This will be done by the Board.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

FOREIGN TROOPS MOVED INTO MONGOLIA.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 16. Relations between Russia and China are not in a satisfactory condition owing to a variety of causes. The Russians have now moved a strong force into Mongolia and the Waiwupu is at a loss what to do.

The Mingchengpu (Board of the Interior) has instructed the native press to refrain from comment on the situation.

POST OFFICES.

PROVINCIAL P. M. G.'S TO BE APPOINTED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 16. Following its intention to take over from the Imperial Maritime Customs the management and control of post offices in China, the Yuchuanpu announces that Post Masters General are to be appointed to each province.

The working of provincial post offices will be under their direction and they in turn will be answerable direct to the Board.

For a considerable time past the Yuchuanpu has been anxious to take over control of the Chinese Imperial posts. It is to be hoped that when it does so, it will follow the good example set by the I.M.C. in conducting this important branch of the nation's business.

OPIUM.

CONFERENCES WITH BRITISH MINISTER.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, Feb. 16. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has been in conference with the Waiwupu with reference to the suppression of opium. The Board has expressed the wish to shorten the period in which the traffic is to be abolished.

Sir John Jordan is in agreement with this, but has pointed out that nothing can be done in this direction unless China can prove that the growing of the poppy has ceased and the consumption of the drug by the people diminished.

My Wilkinson, of Messrs Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., arrived this morning on the Assaye from Singapore, after having visited all branches on his way up. Mr. Wilkinson left London on October 20th, and speaks highly of the business done in the 35 branches. The principal place as far as business building is concerned is Calcutta, the firm having completed a fine four storey building to meet the increased business. Mr. Wilkinson visited our Colony in 1893, and is astonished at the way Hongkong has improved. He expects to leave for Shanghai on the 22nd inst., by the Princess Alice.

Sir Robert Laidlaw, who was expected to arrive shortly, has abandoned the idea and returns from Singapore to London on the s.s. Nubia. He has visited several rubber plantations.

BIRTH.

On February 12, at No. 5 North Shanso Road, Shanghai, the wife of J. P. Alharcón, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Crano—Soutance.—12th Jan., in London, T.C. Crano, of Hongkong, to Winifred Blanche Soutance.

Pattenden—Pearson.—Jan. 5, at Attenborough, Notts, W. L. Pattenden, of Hongkong, to Eva Winifred Pearson.

Chock—MacDowell.—On Feb. 16, at S. Andrew's, Kowloon, Alfred Herbert Chock, M.A., F.R.G.S., youngest son of the late Rev. W. Chock, D.D., Howth, Dublin, to Helen Florence MacDowell, B.A., eldest daughter of Dr. T. MacDowell, Rathgar, Dublin.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

L'ONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1911

THE STRONG SPIRIT.

(11th February.)

Nothing that has occurred in recent years—the reform movement, the opening of schools, the granting of a constitution—indicates so clearly the dominant power and coherence of China as the suppression of opium. There are two sides to every question, and on that of opium opinions differed radically; some alleging the agitation was far-fetched and out of proportion to the evil done, others that opium was a curse impossible to magnify. But whatever the opinion held we all must admire the spontaneous, simple, straightforward movement which has undoubtedly changed the face of the country, side and, to an extent that has not yet been accurately gauged, the conditions of life of the people. These latter, from the highest to the lowest, have presented a unique picture to the world, a nation, heterogeneous to an extent but little understood in south-east towns, and lacking an administrative machinery embodying the principle of the law above all, standing shoulder to shoulder against an evil thing. There is no doubt that the carrying out of the suppression of opium has been accomplished with great energy and success. Dr. G. E. Morrison saw plenty of evidences of that during his recent trip across China, and he saw, too, that the people are more prosperous, as they deserve, than when the poppy blazed in their fields. Seldom, if ever before, has there been so dramatic, vigorous and effective a campaign against an obstacle to progress. To the friends of China, there are many in Hongkong, the spirit displayed must be a source of the greatest gratification. They may be very little concerned with the rights and wrongs of the case—we must admit that many "crusaders" indulged in a great deal of exaggeration and painted unjustifiably lurid pictures—but the lesson that has been taught is worth the price paid, not only by China, but by other nations as well. If unity is strength, China is strong. We must now contemplate her as a great country, spiced by provincial differences, but ready to stand solidly opposed to that which militates against her. She may not yet be of a capacity proportionate to her spirit, but the spirit is there and is being daily vivified. This is a fact for all of us to consider. It matters little that the Assemblies have started with a pyrotechnic display of suggestions that is dangerously near to being laughable. It matters little that schools are inadequate and on a bad system, that finance is ludicrous, and industrial development lacking. But the spirit displayed matters a great deal, and China, by means of her attack on opium, has shown a spirit that is admirable. Such a manifestation gives pause to the most thoughtless, for it indicates what may be expected when the nation is directed by a competent Government at Peking.

SHANGHAI'S COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

(13th February.)

Sir Havilland de Saumarez, the Chief Justice of Shanghai, has set Shanghai commercial men by the ears. He sentenced Craig, charged with fraud, to four months in the British gaol as a prisoner of the second class, (a sentence light to the point of being ludicrous), and at the same time made the prisoner's crime the basis of a severe attack on Shanghai's commercial integrity. "I cannot but feel," he said, "that such neglect of respect for commercial uprightness must have a very serious effect upon those with whom we live,"—and then the learned Judge passed the sentence which, if deserved at all, ought to have been many times more severe. Sir Havilland's strictures were heavy—his sentence light. The man who was before him for sentence, the one who caused him to stigmatize Shanghai's commercial community as immoral, was the only man in Shanghai—known to the world at large—deserving of such censure. Yet he escaped with light punishment, inflicted apologetically. Our northern neighbours are asking why, if the Judge sees, as he says, a growing laxity in Shanghai commercial transactions and life, he did not support his view by the only means in his power, a heavy sentence on "the horrid example." So learned and highly-respected an ornament of the judicial benches Sir Havilland de Saumarez does not as a rule pass sentence lightly nor sum up in an irresponsible manner. He is of opinion, (to judge from the sentence) that Craig's crime was a minor one, but, at the same time, regards that crime (or rather misdemeanour) as an indication of chronic lapse by the community from commercial uprightness. The public services of the accused were mentioned as his reason for thus settling the case; but in our opinion, as well as in that of our Shanghai contemporaries, Craig's position made his lapse the more to be condemned. The case from beginning to end is unsatisfactory. Shanghai—and that word embraces more than residents of the Model Settlement, for the latter's ramifications are immense—Shanghai has been reprimanded by the Chief Justice on the score of commercial immorality, but the opportunity to make an example was lost because of the "public services" rendered by the accused. Did these, we wonder, include the engineering of fraudulent speculation in rubber? No matter how we look at it, we must face a paradox, and it is to be regretted deeply that his Lordship permitted himself this mental exercise. We all know that Shanghai—which admits it itself—does business in a rough and ready manner; "Every man's word is his bond," as Sir Ewen Cameron has said; but it seems to us that such a commercial plan of operation fails utterly if a single unit is not worthy of his bond. Laxity of method calls always for integrity in the individual, and if the latter comes under the law his punishment should be greater than that of a man working under a rigorous system. The fatal inclination to slur over any lapse from commercial uprightness, of which Sir Havilland de Saumarez accused Shanghai, has scarcely been adequately opposed by the Law with a sentence of four months easy imprisonment. If Shanghai is a commercial leper, let her be cleansed by all means. If she is not a greater offender than any other commercial community, to call her hard names is no cure.

THE SPORT OF KINGS.

(14th February.)

Hongkong's annual enjoyment of the "Sport of Kings" began this morning, and until Saturday the Colony will be given up to the finest game in the world, and one of the most ancient. The first organised horse race is hidden in the mists of time; it would be difficult to say even when a China pony first faced the starter; but the interest in the sport is perennially fresh, as its splendid character deserves. Hongkong is far from backward in its support of horse racing, and we venture to think that nothing but good

accrued to the Colony from the annual holiday which the races bring. There are those who cavil at "the idle race week," but a sportsman who draws all classes together in a common interest, is one that should have the suffrage of every man. Our race track here is "clean," no shady tricks are played, and if a "mild flutter" is indulged in, where is the harm? The race days are spent in the open air, in pleasant surroundings, among pleasant people full of the joy of life. Good fellowship abounds to add zest to good sport; we return invigorated from Happy Valley to take up the cudgels of life again. Long live racing in Hongkong, we say!

China pony racing is undoubtedly the most straightforward form of the sport in existence. Training is carried on under the eyes of all—all, that is, who care to rise a little earlier and visit the Valley to watch the work. The bookmaker had the bookmaker's tout are unknown, though many may miss the former's cheery, raucous voice and florid presence. We do not make such a business of the sport as is done elsewhere. There are stable secrets, of course, but they are not very terrible ones, and the meeting, indeed, is more of a family gathering than ought else. The very ardent spirits may wish it otherwise; they may desire the spice that hidden "form" adds to the game. The conditions which produce the tout, hiding behind bushes to watch the morning gallops, appeal to them; they would like to feel that there is something "up someone's sleeve." They would like, perhaps, to steal out in the mists of morning to watch secretly the activities of a favourite stable and so learn a little of what is going on,—as no less a person than the great Charles James Fox was wont to do. It certainly adds excitement to the game, and the time may come when such conditions will prevail. Meanwhile we follow the sport with zest even if it lacks the feverishness of the home track.

It is a matter for some wonder that a nation that woots the Goddess of Chance in all her forms like the Chinese has not taken up horse-racing "on its own." Japan has done so with a joyous abandonment that almost requires restraint, and racing there is of a high class. It has also done much to improve the breed of horses throughout the country, a result which would be of great value to China. However, one of the younger generation may yet set the ball rolling in the interior, and, indeed, there are not signs lacking that such will be the case. A Chinese "Dorby Day" would be a sight for the gods! What life and movement it would present! What quaint eating booths and hawkers, bookmakers, and race course amusements! We may be sure the "three card trick" would be there, mystifying the guileless coolie and relieving him of his spare cash, while his wealthier brethren patronised the "mutuel." But that is looking a long way ahead, and meanwhile Happy Valley is thronged and the "Sport of Kings" flourishes in our midst.

THE REAL YELLOW PERIL.

(15th February.)

We encounter such a great deal of alarmist writings in the Home papers about the Yellow Peril, that it is rather refreshing to find, occasionally, some journal or other calling its readers' attention to that wider aspect of the question to which we have referred more than once in these columns. We allude to the marvellous industrial development that has made itself manifest of recent years in China and the celerity with which the Chinese nation are following the example set by Japan in adapting to their domestic needs all that Western civilisation has to offer them in the way of modern improvements in manufacturing methods. It is not necessary to go beyond the bounds of our own Colony to see abundant evidences of this momentous movement and of Chinese reciprocity of ideas hitherto considered to be entirely foreign and inimical to their national genius. Across the Harbour we have the spectacle of a new industrial town springing into existence. In Yunnan and

Laihek districts, new factories continue to crop up like mushrooms. Where, a few years ago, was nothing but sterile foreshore, there is now a veritable hive of industry. And be it borne in mind, these factories, though small, are equipped with machinery and appliances of the latest Western type. Formerly it was said of Hongkong that it was a non-producing Colony. The same reproach cannot be cast at us now. To enumerate a few, we have at the present moment in the Colony factories producing great quantities of boots and shoes, matches, glass, and textile goods of all descriptions. And that which we see in Yau-mai on a small scale is but a miniature representation of what is going on in China in general. Perhaps the first machine industry of any importance established in China was in connection with textiles. Under European auspices, spinning and weaving factories were put up, and after the inevitable difficulties had been overcome in the way of training operatives entirely unaccustomed to the work, the departure proved sufficiently successful to justify extension. Now there are quite a number of such factories scattered over the country—some still owned entirely by Europeans, a few by Japanese, but an increasingly large number by the Chinese, themselves. It appears as though it were only a question of time for this whole of this vast industry to be taken over by the Chinese, and for the remaining British proprietors to beat a graceful retreat as possible. In the matter of machinery, too, the Imperial Government have been very keen in the establishment of factories to produce not only small arms but guns of big calibre, and to build their own steam engines as well. If they can do this, it follows that even at the present time it would be quite possible for the Chinese, should they take it into their heads, to manufacture very good and saleable bicycles and put them on the European market at prices which no manufacturer there could touch. It is not the possibility of the over-running of Europe by a countless horde of well-armed Chinese that constitutes the Yellow Peril. The peril of to-day is not the Chinaman as the man behind the gun but the Chinaman as the manufacturer of the gun and of many other things equally calling for the highest technical skill—the Chinaman, in short, who may in the future compete with the European manufacturer on his own ground and undersell him in the markets of the world.

A WORKMAN'S PARADISE.

(16th February.)
Despite the adventurous and acquisitive spirit which has made the British the greatest Colonial Empire of all time, the average Briton is a dull dog where his own interests are concerned, afraid to move from the ancestral or paternal home, fearful of distance and foreign peoples, groaning without wit to know it under the fetich of the black coat. This lack of enterprise is very clearly indicated by the large number of unemployed in England and by the huge army of poorly paid clerks who live in misery or in genteel poverty, never dreaming of, or ignoring, the Eldorado which lies in Australia. It is, indeed, incomprehensible that thousands upon thousands of unemployed British workmen, robust for the most part, are not instructed, at least, in the advantages which immigration to Australia would give them. Australia needs them, and they need a new field for their activities. No where could they find a better one or a more suitable than in the Antipodes, where every effort of legislation is directed towards the amelioration of the workingman. In Western Australia, for instance, a perfect system of agricultural education is in existence; there also the Labour Government is solving the problem of restricting the amount of valuable land held by persons who do not cultivate but retain it in the hope of artificial values. Then again, the State is eagerly anxious for "the family," which they recognise as the corner-stone of prosperity; the man who comes with his wife and children, though he may come

with nothing but his two hands as assets for the State, is not considered an encumbrance, but a part of the real wealth of the country. We need hardly lay any particular stress on the wonderful productiveness of the country itself. We all know we have all heard of Australian wheat and Australian fruit, and a thousand and one other riches which a benign Providence has conferred on the land. Nor is it necessary to point out that not a third part of Australia's mineral wealth has yet fallen captive to the miner's pick. But the point to be emphasised particularly in connection with the misery which unfortunately holds such a large percentage of the English population in thrall, is the need for workmen in this great and rich country of Australia, which has been aptly termed the workman's paradise. What is needed, of course, is the educating of the stay-at-home, stodge Britisher, the man who spends his life cursing economic conditions which he, or any other man, or any other government is powerless to change. Not only is this education needed for the workingman but, perhaps even in a greater degree, for the miserable, under-paid, narrow-elbowed and over-worked clerk, who, through no fault of his own, if we exclude his cowardice, is a danger to the State, in so far as he himself is puny and his family delicate. His education should go on the lines of bringing him to the point of view where he can see "gentility" in its true light. The black coat, the uniform of Suburbia, is the anchor which keeps thousands of intelligent and potentially healthy young Englishmen chained to a back-breaking desk in the vitiating atmosphere of the city. They are afraid of their shirt sleeves; to soil their hands with rough work, though it might bring them a far better wage than they now earn, is anathema to them—a loving of ease so great that it horrifies them to even think of it. It is this spirit that fills the ranks of the unemployed and the wards of consumption hospitals; and it is this spirit that is urgently necessary to drive from modern England.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

(17th February.)
Though we have been put upon short commons, as regards water supply, much earlier this dry season than was the case in the previous dry season it is reassuring to hear from the Water Authority that there is but little likelihood of our supply being further curtailed before the rains break. Last year there was a full service throughout the month of January. At the beginning of this year the shortened service was in force. Indeed the rider-main system had been put into operation as long ago as the 14th of November last. For these differing conditions there are several reasons, the most important of which is that the wet season of 1909 was very much more prolonged than is usually the case. To show the difference in the rainfall, the total in October, 1909, was 23.39 inches, whilst in the corresponding month of 1910 the total was only 0.45 inches. When we are enjoying our full water supply the average consumption varies from four and a half million gallons to five and a half million gallons per day, according to the state of the weather. Under the rider-main system which is now in force, the daily supply amounts to about three and a half million gallons per day. So that it will be seen that, notwithstanding the shortening of the supply, the population of the city is not by any means being starved as regards its daily needs.

That there have been complaints of lack of water in certain quarters cannot be denied and that they are justifiable is not less true. But we cannot get away from the fact that under the rider-main system certain inequalities of service are unavoidable. The people who feel most acutely these inequalities are the tenants of the upper floors of high tenement houses. When the water is turned on for only two or three hours a day the occupants of the lower flats get the full benefit of it in the first place and fill up all their available barrels, tubs and other receptacles, whilst the top-floor people get little or none. Although it has this disadvantage, the rider-main

system is perhaps the only one practicable for such a place as Hongkong.

The proposal was first of all made that the people should take their supply from fountains placed in the streets, but the Chinese strongly objected to this method, necessitating, as it would have done, the carrying of water in many cases up several flights of stairs. Rather than have the street fountain system, they declared themselves in favour of the rider-main; and, with the exception of the instance quoted above, it has so far worked very satisfactorily. It has been argued that the unfairness of the rider-main system could be obviated by the placing of the water-meters on each flat of tenement houses. But it would appear that by removing one inequality in this way, room would only be made for the creation of another. For, as every one knows, each flat of a Chinese house is not generally occupied by one family alone but by three or four families, and so it might be that one of the group would penalise the rest by carelessness or by using an excessive amount of water as compared with the others. Of course, the idea of supplying each separate family with a meter is out of the question, for a meter would cost something like a dollar a quarter, which is very much beyond the means of these poor people to afford. Besides, they are mostly nomadic in their habits—here to-day and gone to-morrow.

The consumption per head per day last month was, roughly speaking, 17 gallons as compared with 21 gallons in the corresponding month of the previous year. Equitably distributed, this supply must be admitted to be ample. At the present rate of consumption, the water stored in the various reservoirs would last until about the middle of June, without any further rainfall. As a rule the rainy season sets in about the middle of May, though last year the weather did not break until early in June. So that in all human probability there will be no necessity to shorten the present daily supply still more. But in the light of past experience it is the duty of every inhabitant to exercise all possible care in preventing waste and in conserving jealously what we have yet left of our priceless store.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Washington, February 9.—Congress yesterday appropriated \$2,000,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial for Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States. The memorial is to be located in this city.

Washington, February 9.—President Taft yesterday sent a message to Congress presenting the executive's ultimatum to that body on the matter of reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada. President Taft declared in his message that unless the present Congress should agree to the reciprocity arrangement an extra session of Congress would be called.

Washington, Feb. 9.—What is said to be the first use of the aeroplane in actual warfare is reported from Texas. Owing to the existence of a state of war in Mexico and the movement along the Texas border to join one or the other of the belligerent forces, the Government has taken the precaution to have the Mexican boundary patrolled by scouts in aeroplanes to intercept any bodies of Americans who might be preparing to cross the border and violate the neutrality of the two countries.

EUROPEAN DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.

NOT IDENTIFIED.

(14th inst.)
Yesterday, the body of a European, name unknown, was picked up on the foreshore, near the cable-house at Kennedy Town, by P. C. Pincott (54). The body seemed to have been in the water for several days.

The deceased was about 40 years of age, with dark brown hair turning grey and brown moustache; height 5 ft. 8 in.

He was dressed in a blue serge suit, blue and white striped shirt, white rubber collar, black tie, and brown boots.

SUPREME COURT.

(17th inst.)
At the weekly sitting of the Summary Court this morning, a small number of usual petty civil cases came before Mr. Justice Hazeland.

There were the usual applications from Counsel for postponement of cases, and in one case Mr. Davidson asked for an adjournment on the ground of his client being in gaol, and he was, therefore, unable to file a counter claim.

In another native case an adjournment was granted to permit Counsel to file an application to set aside substituted service on the ground that defendant was outside of the jurisdiction of the Court.

In the case of Watkins v. McIntyre, Counsel for the plaintiff asked leave to withdraw the case since the defendant had produced a receipt showing payment. Leave was granted on payment of defendant's costs, fixed at \$10. The claim was for \$6.80 for goods supplied.

The Colonial Treasurer sued two natives for \$2.02 each for rates and taxes due. Defendants did not appear and judgment went against them on proof of service of writs.

The next case heard was that of Watkins v. M. de Wolf for \$14.25 for goods supplied. Mr. Smith appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dixon for the defendant.

Mr. Watkins sworn stated that he was one of the general managers of the firm. The account book produced showed the amount due by the defendant. Particulars of the claim had been rendered to the defendant. Witness had never been informed by the defendant that he had paid the money to somebody else. He had not been shown any receipt of payment having been made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dixon, witness said that Mr. Duncan had been in the employ of the firm but had absconded. He had been collecting money due to the firm.

Mr. Smith pointed out that Mr. Duncan had not yet been convicted of any crime.

Mr. Watkins in further cross-examination said that to his knowledge this money had not been collected from the defendant, no receipts had been produced to him. In the case of McIntyre which had been withdrawn, Duncan collected the money. It was possible, that Duncan had also collected the money in this case.

Mr. Wolf, the defendant, sworn stated that he was chief officer of the Shao Shing. He paid the money at the time that the goods were delivered. This was about 18 months ago. He paid the money to Mr. Duncan but had only got a receipt for the first lot of goods. Mr. Duncan came on board himself and collected the money. Witness was transferred to his present ship at an hour's notice and had left all his papers in his former ship, the Yang Chow. He had lost all his receipts for payments made in China in transferring from one ship to another. He had never heard anything about this claim until Mr. Watkins came on board recently during his absence and said that he was going to sue him.

His Honour said that he was satisfied that the claim had been paid and dismissed the case with costs assessed at \$10.

At the suggestion of his Honour, Mr. Smith, for the plaintiff, withdrew an action against A. R. Dunn for \$27.90. Mr. Smith said that Mr. Watkins had no option but to sue, as he had to satisfy the Auditor of the Company that the account in question had been paid to somebody else.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

In the above Court this afternoon, before the full Court, Mr. Slade, K.C., moved for leave of appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Hazeland in the Court below, in a case of cross-summations between two native litigants which had been heard together. In his decision Mr. Justice Hazeland made an order that each party pay its own costs. The motion for leave to appeal was made on the ground that there was no cause for departing from the ordinary rule giving costs to the successful party. Plaintiff the first action sued defendant for \$89 alleged to be balance of a current account between the parties. In the second action defendant sued the plaintiff for \$350 for cost of labour supplied.

Counsel's client was successful all round, but he was deprived of his costs. There was a rehearing of the case, and though he was also successful in this, yet he was very much out of pocket on account of costs having been given against him. At the rehearing, the Judge ordered that each party should pay its own costs, not only of the hearing but also of the abortive rehearing, so that his client was very much out of pocket by the action.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

MUCH ALARM BUT LITTLE DAMAGE.

(15th inst.)
About half-past nine o'clock last night the watchman on the Fire Brigade tower sounded the alarm upon seeing a huge mass of flames suddenly rising towards the clouds down in the Bonham Strand direction. At the Central Police Station, also, the sudden appearance of this alarming outbreak attracted attention at once; and the firemen, as they hurried to the scene, quite made up their minds that they were about to fight one of the biggest conflagrations that had ever occurred in Hongkong.

Even as they neared the seat of the fire, this impression was not lessened, for from the way the flames were leaping high above the roofs, it appeared as though the lower part of the building must already have been gutted. Luckily, these fears were quickly dispelled.

The three-storey tenement in which the outbreak had occurred is situated at the corner of Bonham Strand and Morrison Street and is occupied by a basket-making shop. On the roof was stored a great quantity of baskets and bamboo. It was among these that the fire originated. The inflammable stuff blazed up, of course, like match-wood and in the distance presented the look of a very serious fire under way.

It was not long before the Brigade set to work and soon three sets of ladders were playing on the flames, which were very quickly extinguished. The damage done was slight, being mostly caused by water.

EXPLOSION AT THE GAS WORKS.

SMALL DAMAGE DONE.

(14th inst.)
Shortly after five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Fire Brigade received a call to the Gas Works at West Point. The Brigade turned out with despatch under Firemaster A. Lane. On arrival, it was found that an explosion had occurred in that portion of the gas-making apparatus known as the "scrappers," housed in a corrugated iron building called the purifier-shed.

Though the explosion was very loud and alarming, there was little or no damage done. As soon as the nature of the mishap was ascertained, the valves were shut off, and in half an hour's time everything was going on as before.

Nothing definite is known as to the cause of the explosion. It is surmised, however, that one of the coolies may have thrown the lighted end of a cigarette upon some clothing—for the Chinese employees made use of the shed to hang up their clothes in—and that it smouldered away unnoticed until the damage was done.

FUNERALS AT HAPPY VALLEY.

(14th inst.)
This morning at Happy Valley the funeral took place of the late Mr. Knudson, Imperial Maritime Customs, who was drowned at Kongsan on the 29th ult. while yachting. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. C. E. Thompson. There was a large number of mourners present, including Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. W. G. Hoyott, tide surveyor, and Capt. Clark.

The second funeral was that of the late Mr. Charles Gould, Asst. Supt. of the Sailors' Home. All officers of the Sailors' Home attended the funeral, while the Rev. C. E. Thompson conducted the service.

SAD DEATH OF A CAPTAIN.

(15th inst.)
Captain John Smith, formerly master of the s.s. Shun Lee, visited the boat last night at about 7 o'clock. He was on the upper deck when the stand-by bell was rung, and by the time he reached the gangway, the boat was away from the wharf. At this stage he made an attempt to jump on to the wharf, with the sad result that he fell between the ship and the wharf, striking his head on the guard of the ship.

The engine of the ship was immediately stopped.

The officers and crew of the s.s. Hung Lee, which was lying at the time on the other side of the wharf, hauled the Captain out of this water, and every assistance possible was rendered, but he remained in a semi-conscious condition.

About an hour later an ambulance was summoned, and he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he never recovered consciousness, and expired at 7.30 this morning.

The late Captain Smith was well known on the water, front, and was popular among his comrades. He had been on the river run for many years, in different ships.

UNLICENSED REVOLVER.

A SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED.

(14th inst.)
Henry Comrie, a ship's officer, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, with being in possession of a revolver without a licence from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

His Worship—What have you to say?
Defendant—Well, your Worship, my friend came on board my ship in the afternoon, and later on in the evening we went down town. He used the revolver in Sunpan Street, and I took one away from him and kept it in my pocket. He must have taken them from the drawer in my cabin. The revolver belonged to the ship.

His Worship—Who saw you remove this revolver from the other man?
Accused—Several people saw it and I suppose some of the girls must have seen it.

At this stage, his Worship remanded the case till Thursday at 10 a.m.

HARBOUR DROWNING MYSTERY.

BODY IDENTIFIED TO-DAY.

(15th inst.)
The mystery surrounding the discovery of the dead body of a European washed up on the foreshore at Kennedy Town on Monday last was to some extent dispelled by the identification testimony offered to the Police to-day as a consequence of the description published in the "Telegraph" yesterday.

So decomposed was the body of the drowned man when found, that the remains had to be interred at once; but photographs of the features were taken and the deceased's clothes were kept for purposes of identification.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that the unfortunate man was Mr. David C. Rankine, a ship's officer. He held a first mate's certificate and was very well known on the China Coast. He had been many years in the Far East, having first come here in the old sailing-ship days; and he had served with several of the largest shipping companies trading in China. A native of Glasgow and about forty-two years of age, he was of a genial disposition and was full of reminiscences of the sea.

The last ship Mr. Rankine served on was the s.s. Taiwan, of which he was second mate. He made only one trip, and left her over a fortnight ago. Several acquaintances speak as to meeting him casually during the two or three days after he was paid off, and of his narrating how he had been robbed of all his money and papers.

How Mr. Rankine got into the water remains a mystery. The body was found on Monday last and had apparently been in the water then for four or five days, as evidenced.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

FROM HONGKONG.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)
Canton, Feb. 11th.
His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has, in view of a report received as to secret smuggling of arms and ammunition with the interior, via Swatow and Wei-chow, telegraphed to the Tactai for Chin Chow, Wei Chow and Kai Hing Chow regarding the matter.

In the telegram, it is stated that a big lot of smuggled arms and ammunition marked and encased as if they were piece goods or foreign goods had been forwarded. They were shipped from Hongkong by a certain steamship company. Forty cases of this contraband are already on the way to Swatow, Wei Chow, Chin Chow, and other places, and another thirty cases of these smuggled goods have been placed on a boat loaded with stones and have been transhipped at Sheung Sha into a boat carrying bamboo shoots, destined for the interior.

The Tactai is asked to instruct the officials of the various Customs to keep a sharp look out for these arms, and also instruct the commanders of the Government steamers along the coast, as well as the local authorities, to pay their utmost attention to capture these smuggling vessels.

In case they come across a suspected boat, they must have it detained and examined. There are many places, such as Tat Ho, Wong Kwong (in Chin Chow), and like Shung Moa, Hoi Ping, in Wei Chow, which have direct communication with Hongkong. The civil and military authorities and the officials of the customs and like stations of the places are generally instructed to watch for contraband.

RUBBER BOOM AT SHANGHAI.

From the report of the Canadian Trade Commission at Shanghai we extract the following details, says the Financial News of January 5:—

"Early in the year business in all lines was opening out well, and the business houses here were looking forward to a record year. But, unfortunately, at this time 'the plague of the rubber boom' entered into Shanghai and unsettled and destroyed legitimate trade. Some forty rubber companies were promoted in Shanghai, with a total capital of \$20,000,000 (gold), and rubber lands were bought in the Straits Settlements and Java. Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai were diverting money which ought legitimately to be employed in permanent business in buying rubber shares, and were vying with each other in wild speculations. The merchants in the interior, who always take Shanghai advice, followed suit. The prices of rubber shares went up by leaps and bounds, and at the apex of the boom the shares in some of the companies were at 1,000 per cent. premium. The Chinese had bought very heavily. When the slump came the usual result followed. Many were ruined. A single Chinese merchant failed to the extent of 9,000,000 taels (about \$5,500,000 gold)."

CANTON AS A NAVAL BASE.

THE VICEROY TAKES ENERGETIC ACTION.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, Feb. 13.
His Excellency the Viceroy has taken energetic action in the matter of making Canton a strong naval base.

During Viceroy Shun's time, colleges were established and a small navy collected; but the Naval Commissioners, Prince Tuan and Admiral Sir Sa Chun Ping were not pleased with the progress made, and His Excellency also is dissatisfied.

It is reported that he has telegraphed to the Naval Board asking that a competent official be sent south to replace Admiral Li Chin in the hope of making Canton a strong naval base.

Our reader will be glad that the skating rink at the Belle View Hotel takes place on Thursdays, as advertised.

FIRE ON BOARD THE S.S. HILARY.

LARGE QUANTITY OF HEMP DAMAGED.

11th inst.
A fire broke out this morning, at 5 a.m., on board the s.s. Hilary. The steamer was lying at the time alongside the Kowloon Godown Wharf. The alarm was immediately given and the Godown Company's brigade lost no time in getting to the scene. They were soon followed by the fire float, under Mr. Lane, and in an hour and a half they succeeded in putting out the flames.

The fire originated in the forehold of the ship, which was stored with a large quantity of hemp. The damage is heavy.

SHIP'S CARGO OF COTTON ABLAZE.

This morning, about a quarter to five o'clock, the officer on duty on the German s.s. Hilary, lying at the Wharf and Godown Company's wharf at Kowloon, observed smoke issuing from the ventilators communicating with the forehold. He immediately raised the alarm of fire, and the crew turned out with all despatch, removed the hatches, and soon had the ship's pumps playing into the hold. The fire had broken out among a quantity of cotton in bales which had been transhipped from the Italian s.s. Ischia lying on the opposite side of the wharf.

Notice of the outbreak was sent to the British warships lying at the anchorage, and very quickly a party of blue-jackets to the number of 200 or 300 were on the scene, assisting in the work of extinguishing the flames. The Wharf and Godown Company's land steamer was also put into operation with effective result.

The Hongkong Fire Brigade, however, did not receive a call until late, and it was not until half-past six that one of the fire-floats got across to the aid of the burning vessel. Before their arrival the cotton had been well alight and the flames were making themselves evident, but by the time the Brigade's float came alongside, the worst of the fire had been already subdued and the cotton was only smouldering. Water continued to be poured into the hold until all danger of the flames breaking out again was put beyond question. The Fire Brigade was under the charge of Fire Master A. Lane.

At the outset, the outbreak looked very threatening, but by half-past seven o'clock it was thoroughly extinguished and the forehold was deluged in water. The cotton came from Bombay by the Ischia consigned to Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., and was being transhipped for Kobe, per the s.s. Hilary (Messrs. Sander, Woiler & Co., agents). At the time of the fire, some one thousand bales had already been transferred from the Ischia into the forehold. Of these about eighty have been wholly or partly burned, whilst the remaining bales have been damaged by water. The amount of the damage has not yet been ascertained. The cotton was insured. As regards the cause of the outbreak, no cause can be discovered. Yesterday evening, when working of cargo was finished the hatches were closed down and everything appeared to be in order. There is a supposition offered that a smouldering cigarette and may have been thrown by some careless Chinese through a hole in the hatch.

The work of removing the damaged cargo has been going on all day. It had been expected that the Hilary would be ready for sailing on Tuesday next. This mishap will delay her departure until two or three days later.

It is regrettable that so much delay was shown by the ship's officers in notifying the Hongkong Fire Brigade. The fire had been noticed nearly an hour before the Brigade got the message. There is no excuse for this dangerous delay, for there are ample means of communication at the wharf. It is just such lack of prompt action that leads to many of our biggest conflagrations.

Mr. G. A. Foresight, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, has retired from service, and is leaving for Europe via Siberia on Saturday.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Washington, February 4.—Advices from Mexico bring the news that the revolutionists have attacked and captured the city and district of Juarez, defeating the government troops and scattering those which escaped capture. The revolutionists have proclaimed Juarez as the capital of the insurgent provisional government which they have established.

Washington, February 6.—Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, has arrived in Washington to appear before the House committee on the subject of fortifying the canal. Colonel Goethals will support the recommendation of President Taft that \$5,000,000 be appropriated to begin the fortifications of the canal.

Washington, February 4.—The "Washington Post" in an editorial in its last issue denounces the election of United States Senator Lorimer as invalid and fraudulent. The paper soundly berates the members of the Senate who voted to give him a seat in the chamber.

Atlantic City, New Jersey, February 4.—Postmaster Richard Lewis Ashurst of Philadelphia has disappeared from this city where he was visiting and all trace of him has been lost. An investigation is being made into the accounts of his office.

Washington, February 6.—Representative Humphrey of Washington has presented a resolution in the House of Representatives providing that the United States Government transport free supplies contributed to the relief of the famine victims in the Chinese Empire.

Boston, Mass., February 6.—Munuel Quezon spoke here last night before the Bencoon Society. His theme was conditions in the Philippine Islands. He made an extended plea for the political independence of the islands. The occasion was a banquet tendered by the Bencoon Society in honour of the visit of Resident Commissioners Logarda and Quezon to Boston on their tour of the New England States.

PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSIONER.

The "Morning Post" says Australia should be the natural headquarters of the High Commissioner for the Pacific. He could still act on his own responsibility, subject to the Colonial Office; but propinquity to the Commonwealth Government would ensure due consideration of its well-informed views, and the rival claims of New Zealand would therefore not arise.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

The Treaty of Reciprocity which has been concluded between America and Canada is viewed with dissatisfaction by the Conservatives, who see in the instrument evidence that Canada is drifting away from England towards America. The Liberals, on the other hand, regard the Agreement as a Free Trade victory heralding a closer union between England and America.—"Osaka Mainichi."

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the scheme for a Trans-Persian Railway has been passed by the Cabinet, on condition that the Russian Treasury is not called upon for funds and that the scheme does not militate against Russian commercial interests.—"Osaka Asahi."

New York, January 28.—The Treaty of Reciprocity between the United States and Canada was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 27th. As had been expected, a violent dispute arose over it. Even if it should pass the Lower House, it is expected that the treaty will be strenuously opposed in the Senate.—"Osaka Asahi."

Mr. Oscar Strauss, ex-American Minister to Turkey, has started for Panama to inspect the Canal works. He is advocating the necessity of building fortifications on the Canal in order to ensure peace in the future.—"Osaka Asahi."

COMPANY MEETINGS.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

11th inst.

The 27th ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held this forenoon at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Shaw, James & Co. Mr. R. Shewan (chairman) presided and there were also present Messrs. D. W. Craddock, Dr. J. W. Noble, and H. P. White (consulting committee), R. Hancock, J. A. Young, C. Klineck, Fung Shiu Wa and R. W. Lee-Jones (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—Copies of the report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, you will have seen from them that we are able to recommend a final dividend of \$1 per share, making \$2 per share for the year as usual, and place \$3,000 to reserve fund, which will then stand at \$10,000, leaving a balance of \$13,321.25 to be carried forward to the credit of this year's account. Our business last year was not so brisk as usual and was clearly affected by the depression in shipping, shipowners being compelled by low freights and reduced earnings to economise as closely as possible in their stores accounts. Freight rates, however, on the whole on the upward move now, or at any rate tonnage is in better demand in most parts of the world than it was, and I trust that this improvement may continue and be reflected in a greater demand for iron-ore consumption of our particular commodity. High grades of hemp were scarce and dear throughout the year, but low grades, owing principally to a lack of enquiry from the United States, fell steadily, and have now reached a price that we have not seen for some time past, but this is hardly likely to last long as any demand would stiffen the market at once. You will notice that our investments have not escaped the general shrinkage in values of nearly all stocks on this market and that in consequence we have had to take \$33,000 from our reserve fund to meet this fall, but on the other hand it will leave them now at what I think we may consider a safe and satisfactory valuation. In the accounts there is no new feature requiring any special remark or explanation. Stocks of hemp and rope on hand were larger at the end of the year and the amounts outstanding against sundry debtors and creditors show a considerable reduction on previous figures. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions from shareholders.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman.—There being no questions I propose that the report and accounts as submitted be passed and adopted.

Mr. D. W. Craddock seconded.

Agreed to.

Mr. Fung Shiu Wa moved the resolution of Messrs. H. P. White, D. W. Craddock and Dr. J. W. Noble as consulting committee.

Mr. J. A. Young seconded.

Agreed to.

Mr. C. Klineck moved the resolution of Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gourdin as auditors.

Carried.

The Chairman.—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are ready now.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

11th inst.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., was held this forenoon at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Henry Humphreys (president) and there were present Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, C. Balloch (directors), H. Percy Smith, D. E. Clark, T. P. Hall, P. A. Xavier, E. T. Bunje, J. M. C. MacLachlan, J. A. Tarrant and Enos Seth (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—I propose to follow the usual custom and take the report and statement of accounts as read. In accordance with the special resolutions passed on 12th January last, and confirmed on 27th of the same month, the general managers and directors respectively will receive as remuneration for their services, a

commission of 5 percent on the net profits for the year. This amounts in the aggregate to \$7,023.34 and has been provided for in the report submitted to you. Insurance Reserve Fund has been increased by \$4,320.51, which represents the amount of expired fire risks underwritten by the Company. The Profit and Loss Account contains two items about which you might like some information: viz:—"Charges non-recurrent" and "Mortgage Conversions." The former represents money paid out in brokerages, lawyers charges, and valuation reports in connection with the paying off of old mortgages, and the obtaining of new ones at a lower rate of interest. The latter represents exchange profits and interest profit respectively on two mortgages to the Company which have been paid off. The past year has been devoid of special interest so far as property is concerned. The upward tendency referred to by me at our last meeting has been checked for the time being by the financial crisis that has affected nearly the whole of the Far East. Speaking generally property in the Central and Western districts of Hongkong shows an improvement. Property at Twin Tsha Tsui and Yau-mat (Kowloon) is firm with an upward tendency, but property at Hung-ham has declined. We have suffered considerable loss of rentals in the last named district, which we attribute to the loss of prosperous condition of the several important industries situated there. Gentlemen, I have nothing more to add, but before moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may have to ask.

There being no questions,

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Seconded by Capt. Hall. Carried.

The Chairman proposed the re-election of Messrs. J. Scott Harston, J. W. C. Bonnar, G. Balloch and Dr. J. W. Noble as directors.

Mr. MacLachlan seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Tarrant proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. H. Potts and H. Percy Smith as auditors.

Carried.

The Chairman.—That concludes the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

commission of 5 percent on the net profits for the year. This amounts in the aggregate to \$7,023.34 and has been provided for in the report submitted to you. Insurance Reserve Fund has been increased by \$4,320.51, which represents the amount of expired fire risks underwritten by the Company. The Profit and Loss Account contains two items about which you might like some information: viz:—"Charges non-recurrent" and "Mortgage Conversions." The former represents money paid out in brokerages, lawyers charges, and valuation reports in connection with the paying off of old mortgages, and the obtaining of new ones at a lower rate of interest. The latter represents exchange profits and interest profit respectively on two mortgages to the Company which have been paid off. The past year has been devoid of special interest so far as property is concerned. The upward tendency referred to by me at our last meeting has been checked for the time being by the financial crisis that has affected nearly the whole of the Far East. Speaking generally property in the Central and Western districts of Hongkong shows an improvement. Property at Twin Tsha Tsui and Yau-mat (Kowloon) is firm with an upward tendency, but property at Hung-ham has declined. We have suffered considerable loss of rentals in the last named district, which we attribute to the loss of prosperous condition of the several important industries situated there. Gentlemen, I have nothing more to add, but before moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may have to ask.

There being no questions,

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Seconded by Capt. Hall. Carried.

The Chairman proposed the re-election of Messrs. J. Scott Harston, J. W. C. Bonnar, G. Balloch and Dr. J. W. Noble as directors.

Mr. MacLachlan seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Tarrant proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. H. Potts and H. Percy Smith as auditors.

Carried.

The Chairman.—That concludes the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

HONGKONG MARKET.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie's share report states that business continues to be of a very spasmodic nature, the general trend in stocks being slightly upward, but transactions have been mostly confined to the smaller shares.

Rubber.—The quotation for fine hard Para has risen to 6s. 2d., but as we write a slight set back of 3d. has taken place. Rubber quotes the price at 5s. 11d. Singapore appears to have responded slightly to the advance in the price of rubber, and a few shares have been taken off our market.

The report of the committee relative to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease at No. 9 Shad, Sassoon's villa, is to be submitted at Monday's meeting of the Sanitary Board.

AVIATORS AGAIN IN HONGKONG.

FRENCH BIRDMEN MAY FLY AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Two French aviators have arrived at Hongkong and will make an attempt to fly here.

They wish to exhibit in Happy Valley, making a full circuit of the ground and permission, which we trust will be granted, has been asked for officially.

We readily understand, of course, that the Government, however well disposed towards the aviators, cannot allow promiscuous flying about the Island or the Territory; but we cannot help feeling that even a sense of what is due to our fortifications is not incompatible with a carefully arranged aviation meeting.

In the first place, we may point out that the aviators who have approached the authorities up to the present are perfectly willing to take up on each trip a British officer, thus ensuring that no observations are taken.

Secondly, the configuration of the ground is such that either a very light altitude or a very low one is necessary. If the former, little could be seen even from a less dangerous vehicle than an aeroplane. If the latter, nothing, since batteries would not come within the line of vision.

Thirdly, the officers who went up as passengers could not fail to derive a great deal of professional benefit from such a trip.

We do not presume, of course, to suggest that in steadily refusing permission to fly the authorities are making a mountain out of a molehill. We are as ignorant as other civilians of the nature of the Island's defences and as anxious that nothing should impair them; but to look at the matter in a common-sense light, it is obvious that there is nothing to prevent aviators starting from Chinese territory and flying over the Island. And we do not think we would be thrown into panic if they did.

We think, as civilians, that little harm would result if bird-men gave an exhibition here under proper supervision. We are quite sure it would appeal to all.

LAUNCHES AND EXCESS PASSENGERS.

CONTRAST IN PENALTIES.

A case of contrast in magisterial sentences is brought to notice by a prosecution that occurred yesterday in the Marine Court. Three Chinese masters of launches plying in the Harbour were convicted of conveying an excess of passengers in contravention of their licences. Lieut. Beckwith, R.N., the Magistrate, sentenced them each to pay \$50 with the option of three months' hard labour.

On the 27th of last month, whilst Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., was presiding on the Bench, a launch master was fined \$200 with the option of six months' hard labour for a similar offence; he paid his fine. On a later occasion two more launch masters were brought before him and the same sentence passed upon them. They went to prison for six months' hard labour each.

It seems rather anomalous that these two Chinese should have to undergo just double the length of hard labour in gaol that would have had to be undergone by the three men convicted yesterday, and they elected to go to gaol. Yet the offence was the same in each case, though perhaps differing slightly in degree. Which sentence best meets the case is for the magistrate to determine. We submit however that there should be more uniformity in sentences for offences of this character.

LICENSING BOARD.

It is notified that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber at 2.15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd day of February, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinances, 1898-1900, viz:—"From one Lanco Garneau for a publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises No. 6 Queen's Road Central, under the sign of 'The Astor House'."

Applicant is at present the holder of an adjunct licence on the same premises known as "Astor House," Queen's Road Central.

At the present moment in Mercantile Marine circles in Hongkong, and on the China Coast generally, there is on foot a movement which may have very far-reaching effects indeed in the conditions that apply to the service of those who go down to the sea in ships. For many years a standing grievance among the deck officers and engine-room staffs in the Far East has been the manner in which they have been treated by the shipping companies in connection with the getting of Home leave at the end of their contract term.

Some years ago, combined action was taken by the Mercantile Marine officers on the coast to try to get the companies to grant certain concessions in this respect. What was desired was that when an officer had finished his first four years, he should get his passage paid Home and back, with half-pay while on leave in Europe. Local representations were found to be of no avail and the result was that the servants of the different big shipping concerns sent separate petitions Home for submission to the head offices in London. These petitions were duly supported by the Merchant Service Guild, but, we believe, were utterly ignored; and nothing in the way of concerted action has ever been attempted since then.

DECK AND ENGINE-ROOM.

But although there has been no activity shown in pursuing the agitation, the apparent calmness really has only been concealing a gathering storm. One of the greatest drawbacks from which the movement has suffered in the past has been the acknowledged and much-to-be-regretted want of harmony that obtains as between the deck and the engine-room. Both have common interests, yet they fail to unite in securing the same. And it is this very lack of fusion that leads to their weakness when any joint action has to be taken in approaching the shipping companies with a view to secure a betterment of service conditions.

The companies are only too well aware of this lack of cohesion between the two departments, and while no one would suggest for a moment that they help to widen the "rift within the lute," it cannot be denied that in the past they have taken full advantage of its existence by steadily ignoring all the demands which their employees have made for better conditions of wages, leave pay, etc. "Unity is strength," and now we hear that the deck officers and the engine-room staffs have wisely decided to sink their differences—which, after all, are mostly sentimental—and make a bold bid for combined action.

The proposal now on foot is to make a canvass of all officers and engineers on the coast in support of a direct joint demand for certain concessions which shall in the minimum amount to the granting of free passage Home and back when contract servants have completed their first term of four or five years, as the case may be. At the present time, the rules that apply in the big shipping companies are those. A man coming out from Home to join the coast service signs his contract in London and gets his passage paid out to the East. At the end of his contract term he is due to go on leave for a spell. So far as his Home passage money is concerned, he need have no anxiety, for that has already been deducted out of his pay in instalments during the earlier months of his service. When his contract is finished he can of course demand his money whether he intends to take leave or to carry on. If a man decides to go Home, his pay stops from the moment he quits work. He pays his own passage, gets no half or quarter-pay, and has to pay his own passage back if he elects to come out again. Even if a man has to be invalided Home, his passage money comes out of the sum which has been withheld from his pay in the first year or so. The amount so held by the companies to cover the cost of the voyage Home is, we understand, about \$321. A second mate's pay runs to about 121 a month and a mate's to \$181. In the case of a company's servant being obliged to go to

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.] A MERCANTILE MARINE GRIEVANCE.

PASSAGE HOME AND BACK DEMANDED.

At the present moment in Mercantile Marine circles in Hongkong, and on the China Coast generally, there is on foot a movement which may have very far-reaching effects indeed in the conditions that apply to the service of those who go down to the sea in ships. For many years a standing grievance among the deck officers and engine-room staffs in the Far East has been the manner in which they have been treated by the shipping companies in connection with the getting of Home leave at the end of their contract term.

Some years ago, combined action was taken by the Mercantile Marine officers on the coast to try to get the companies to grant certain concessions in this respect. What was desired was that when an officer had finished his first four years, he should get his passage paid Home and back, with half-pay while on leave in Europe. Local representations were found to be of no avail and the result was that the servants of the different big shipping concerns sent separate petitions Home for submission to the head offices in London. These petitions were duly supported by the Merchant Service Guild, but, we believe, were utterly ignored; and nothing in the way of concerted action has ever been attempted since then.

DECK AND ENGINE-ROOM.

But although there has been no activity shown in pursuing the agitation, the apparent calmness really has only been concealing a gathering storm. One of the greatest drawbacks from which the movement has suffered in the past has been the acknowledged and much-to-be-regretted want of harmony that obtains as between the deck and the engine-room. Both have common interests, yet they fail to unite in securing the same. And it is this very lack of fusion that leads to their weakness when any joint action has to be taken in approaching the shipping companies with a view to secure a betterment of service conditions.

The companies are only too well aware of this lack of cohesion between the two departments, and while no one would suggest for a moment that they help to widen the "rift within the lute," it cannot be denied that in the past they have taken full advantage of its existence by steadily ignoring all the demands which their employees have made for better conditions of wages, leave pay, etc. "Unity is strength," and now we hear that the deck officers and the engine-room staffs have wisely decided to sink their differences—which, after all, are mostly sentimental—and make a bold bid for combined action.

The proposal now on foot is to make a canvass of all officers and engineers on the coast in support of a direct joint demand for certain concessions which shall in the minimum amount to the granting of free passage Home and back when contract servants have completed their first term of four or five years, as the case may be. At the present time, the rules that apply in the big shipping companies are those. A man coming out from Home to join the coast service signs his contract in London and gets his passage paid out to the East. At the end of his contract term he is due to go on leave for a spell. So far as his Home passage money is concerned, he need have no anxiety, for that has already been deducted out of his pay in instalments during the earlier months of his service. When his contract is finished he can of course demand his money whether he intends to take leave or to carry on. If a man decides to go Home, his pay stops from the moment he quits work. He pays his own passage, gets no half or quarter-pay, and has to pay his own passage back if he elects to come out again. Even if a man has to be invalided Home, his passage money comes out of the sum which has been withheld from his pay in the first year or so. The amount so held by the companies to cover the cost of the voyage Home is, we understand, about \$321. A second mate's pay runs to about 121 a month and a mate's to \$181. In the case of a company's servant being obliged to go to

hospital, he gets the option of having his pay in full while off duty or his hospital expenses paid. In such instances, a second mate for monetary reasons prefers the second of these options; whilst a mate finds it more advantageous to take his pay whilst under medical treatment on shore.

In all the circumstances, it is little wonder that officers and engineers grumble at their working conditions. We understand that if two-thirds of their number on the coast undertake to join in the movement, decisive measures will be taken to enforce their demands. If conciliatory methods fail, then, it is rumoured, a general strike will be proclaimed all over the coast. It is to be hoped sincerely that some way will be contrived to avoid recourse to this last resort between capital and labour when in conflict. But there is no doubt that the shipping companies' employees are thoroughly in earnest in this matter and are determined to bring this agitation to a successful issue.

THE R.H.Y.C. REGATTA.

SUCCESSFUL AQUATIC FETE.

The annual regatta of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, postponed owing to the regrettable death of Rear-Admiral Gihler, was held this afternoon under beautiful weather conditions.

The prettily-decorated Club grounds were gay with bunting, the dresses of the ladies, and the flannels of the local "wet-hobs." The craftsmanship displayed was excellent, while the yachting was most interesting, the boats being beautifully handled.

The scene was a very bright and festive one, and the afternoon altogether was delightful. Music was supplied by the Marine Band.

The results to time of going to press were:—

Inter-Club Fours.—1, C.Y.C.; 2, R.H.Y.C.; 3, V.R.C.

The Corinthians won this race of one and a half miles easily six lengths in front of the Royal boat. The V.R.C.'s fours were "no where."

In the evening the Club holds its smoking concert in St. Andrew's Hall. An excellent programme has been arranged, the best talent in the Colony giving its services, and an enjoyable evening is assured.

POLICE COURT.

Franz Bruthmann, an engineer of the s.s. Hilary, was charged with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in Queen's Road Central, about 10 p.m. last night.

Defendant admitted the charge and said he has been drinking and did not know what happened.

His Worship—What are you?—An engineer.

His Worship—On board what ship?—The Hilary.

His Worship—Is she in port?—Yes.

Fined \$10 or seven days' imprisonment.

A woman was fined \$5 for begging in the public streets. \$7.76 were found in her possession. The fine was ordered to be paid out of this amount.

Two Indians, a schoolboy, and a watchman were charged with ill-treating a horse at Yau-mat.

His Worship—Did you ill-treat the horse?—Why only kicked it.

His Worship—Why?—Because we were training the horse and it refused to go.

His Worship—I fine you each \$3 for this offence, and should you appear again for ill-treating a horse, I'll impose a heavy fine.

MAHOMMEDAN PRISONERS.

The following regulation is added to the prison regulations published in the "Gazette" on the 7th April, 1900, and on pages 199-201 of the regulations of Hongkong, 1910, and shall be inserted after regulation 207 thereof:—"207a. Mahomedan prisoners convicted for the first time will be allowed to observe the fast of Ramadan and during the fast will be required to labour at such reduced task as the Medical Officer considers proper."

SANITARY BOARD.

MEETING THIS AFTER-NOON.

13th inst.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. There were present:—Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (President), Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Lau Chi Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tze, Colonel Bedford, R.A.M.C. (Principal Medical Officer), Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Fitzwilliams and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

REPAIR OF GRAVES.

The President reported with reference to the matter of the special care of graves in the Colony that the work of re-setting grave-stones had been carried out satisfactorily by Messrs. Brown, Jones & Co. at a cost of \$245. Military monuments had not been dealt with as they came under the care of the military authorities. In cases where trees were found to be damaging grave-stones, they had been removed, also fire-trees overhanging marble tomb-stones and causing them to be discoloured.

Dr. Fitzwilliams, in an attached minute, pointed out that the report did not state that provision had been made for the continual upkeep of graves, and added:—"Small repairs done promptly when required is the most satisfactory method of dealing with a matter which must constantly require attention."

Colonel Bedford said he did not think it was quite fair that the military graves should be exempted from the care that was being bestowed upon other graves. There was no official Army organisation to look after soldiers' graves. There was what was known as "Our Comrades' Graves Fund," but it was unofficial and there was no guarantee that this fund would be permanent.

The President—I understood that the Military wished to do this themselves.

Colonel Bedford said they could not be sure that this fund would not be exhausted.

The President replied that in that case they should notify the Board and the soldiers' graves would be attended to just as the others were.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—The Admiralty, too, Sir.

Hon. Mr. Chatham—There is an area specially reserved for the Admiralty.

Colonel Bedford—But there is no Military fund for keeping up the grave-stones.

Hon. Mr. Chatham—I understood that it was their intention to take charge entirely of that area.

Colonel Bedford—I shall make inquiries on this matter, Sir.

Mr. Shelton Hooper pointed out that the Admiralty looked after the naval graves and instanced the case of two sailors buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, over whose graves no stones had been erected for two years until orders came out from Home to have them put up.

Colonel Bedford—The Navy is quite different from the Army.

The President remarked that he had been under the impression that the Military authorities had been looking after these graves and therefore it did not seem unnecessary for the Board to repair them. The graves dealt with so far had been those of people who had no relatives in the Colony or traceable. In those cases in which there were relatives in the Colony, their attention was called to the state of the graves and it was left for them to do what was necessary.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

There was laid on the table the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the outbreak of foot and mouth disease among the Dairy Farm cattle at Pokfulam. The committee reported that it had been decided to declare No. 7 shed, the hospital shed, Sassoon's Villa, and No. 4 shed, Pokfulam, to be infected areas.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The report of the Government Analyst on the water supply for the month of December showed it was of good quality.

RATS AND PLAGUE.

It was reported that the number of rats destroyed during the week ended 4th February was 808. Only one was infected.

Mr. E. A. Howett minuted:—"In view of the plague in China, are any special efforts being made to destroy rats at present? I notice that this week there has been a drop of over 450, or a 35 per cent. decrease."

The Registrar-General:—"Probably the China New Year accounts for the drop."

The President—I think that the Registrar-General's suggestion is the only one I can offer. Every precaution has been taken as usual. One hundred and forty rats were found in the old Western market when cleaned.

Colonel Bedford—Has every precaution been taken to stop rats coming on shore from ships?

Mr. Shelton Hooper—Impossible.

Colonel Bedford—Well, is it not possible to stop ships coming close alongside the shore?

Hon. Mr. Chatham—It is hard, because rats may be in the middle of a bale of cargo and one would have to open the goods.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak—I understand this is a different kind of plague.

Dr. Fitzwilliams—Is there any bonus given to good rat-catchers?

The President—That has been abolished long ago. I will consider the point Colonel Bedford has raised.

This was all the business.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN SAMPAN STREET.

EUROPEANS CHARGED WITH THE OFFENCE.

Henry Conrie, ship's officer of the s.s. Chun Lee, and John Kilgour, ship's officer, unemployed, were charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, at the Magistracy this morning, with (a) being in possession of arms without a licence from the Captain Superintendent Police, (b) reckless using of fire arms, and (c) wilfully and maliciously damaging a looking glass to the value of \$35 in No. 13 Sampan Street, on Saturday night.

The first defendant was let out on bail of \$50 and did not appear in Court this morning.

It appears that on Saturday, the above two men had a "gay old time" in Sampan Street. They entered the house, No. 13, a Japanese brothel, and the second defendant, it is stated, took out a loaded revolver so as to frighten the girls; and on doing so he took aim at a large mirror. A couple of windowpanes were also smashed. It is alleged that he fired three shots in all. Later the Police came on the scene and made the arrest.

Defendant pleaded guilty to all charges.

His Worship—How did it happen?

Defendant—I don't know. I was under the influence of drink.

His Worship—What are you?

A ship's officer.

His Worship—In what ship?

At present I am out of job. I was on the s.s. Japan, which I left on Saturday.

His Worship—When will the first defendant's ship return to Hongkong from Canton?

Tomorrow; my friend is not to be blamed. He took the revolver from me just as we went in. I am expecting to leave the Colony in a week's time, and am prepared to pay for all damages.

His Worship—Who valued the mirror?

Inspector Kerr—The complainant bought it herself about a week ago for \$35.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$50 on the first charge, \$50 on the second, and \$35 compensation for the mirror, or two months' imprisonment.

GOLF.

The Shanghai Golf Championship is arousing a great deal of interest this year, principally because changes of an important character have taken place among the players. There are notable absences, while among those to figure this year is Mr. T. S. Forrest, the holder of the Championship of Hongkong, China and Japan. Some good players have entered, but there are notable absences, namely Mr. G. M. Wheelock, Champion in 1908 and runner-up in 1910, and Mr. J. Dewar, runner-up in 1907 and 1908.

BILLIARDS.

A magnificent game was played at the Grand Hotel on Saturday, Mr. Thornhill beating his opponent, Mr. McLennan, 250 to 190. Cooper meets Bell to-night.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

China Mail.

THE UNIVERSITY PROJECT.

Public opinion in the Colony is sharply divided into two camps in regard to the advisability of otherwise founding a University in Hongkong. On the one side we find a very considerable portion of the community who are entirely opposed to the project, holding that it is superfluous, unnecessary, a mistake. They argue that the necessity for such an institution exists only in the imagination of a few enthusiasts and that Hongkong will eventually rue the day that sees the University started. This attitude of mind explains why the subscription list contains so few individual names belonging to the European section of the community as compared with the donations given by big corporations and commercial bodies. To listen to the men who adopt this attitude one encounters the statement frequently made that we are merely sowing the field with dragons' teeth, and the generation which will have to reap the harvest will have no cause to bless us.

Daily Press.

COMPANIES IN KOREA.

The Japanese Government evidently fears that something similar may take place in Korea, and thinks it is necessary to guard the Korean nobles against unscrupulous speculators, even if somewhat arbitrary measures have to be used for the purpose. The Act is thus chiefly directed against Japanese promoters of bubble companies formed to exploit Korean industries, and it may be objected that to ask the Governor-General to distinguish between bona-fide and bogus concerns is to ask him to undertake a rather onerous duty. No doubt, however, he will have the services of able officials to help him, but even then there is likely to be some complaints by the company promoters who are turned down. It is claimed that honest promoters have nothing to fear from the provisions of the Act, as it is only directed against dishonest promoters, but if an honest promoter wishes to form a company to carry out a scheme which the Governor-General regards as certain to fail, then the honest promoter will be placed in exactly the same position as the dishonest promoter. The Act must be considered as an experiment, the probabilities of the future or success of which are about equal. The intention of the law-makers is excellent.

South-China-Morning-Post.

THE SON OF HEAVEN.

Unfortunately, however, the Assembly, like most inexperienced bodies, has become the slave of phrases. It demands the introduction of all the formulae of Western civilisation, Constitutions, Parliaments, Ministerial responsibility, and the like. To the bulk of the Chinese these things are mere names, and we confess to a good deal of sympathy with the Conservatives, who hold that this is assuredly not the way to regenerate the Empire. Similarly, another complication has been introduced by the provincial assemblies, which, in the loosely-organised Chinese Empire may, by co-operation with a disloyal Viceroy, achieve practical independence. Little wonder, then, that the Central Government, in the person of the Regent, would be glad to change places with his Imperial charge, for the position he fills can hardly be regarded as a comfortable one.

HOCKEY.

The Royal Engineers met the Y.M.C.A. hockey team yesterday afternoon, on the Hongkong Hockey Ground, to decide the second round of the Hongkong Hockey Challenge Cup Competition. The Y.M.C.A. made a poor show during the first half, and allowed the Engineers to score three goals to "nil." The second half play was of a more even character, and before the call of time each team added a goal. The game resulted in a win for the Royal Engineers by four goals to one.

REWARD FOR BRAVERY.

A GALLANT SHIP'S OFFICER.

13th inst.

This morning a very pleasant, though informal, little function took place in the offices of the Hamburg-America Line, when Mr. D. Sutherland, chief officer of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's s.s. Huichow, was presented with a gold watch in recognition of the bravery shown by him in the work of rescuing the crew of the shipwrecked H.A.L. s.s. Lydia. The presentation was made by Mr. C. G. Gok, the manager. Inside of the watchcase was the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. D. Sutherland by the Hamburg-America Line for bravery shown during the rescue of the s.s. Lydia's crew near Lam Yit Island, 29th September, 1910."

The wreck of the Lydia will still be fresh in the public memory. While on a voyage from Hongkong to Cheongking with a cargo of coal she encountered a very severe storm near the southern entrance of the Hainan Straits and took shelter under the lee of an island, where she anchored. But so strong was the force of the gale that she dragged her anchors, struck on a submerged sand-bank and sank. The after part of the ship was rapidly breaking up and the decks were washed fore and aft when the s.s. Huichow hove in sight, much to the relief of the crew of the distressed vessel. The Huichow ran as near as safety permitted to the Lydia, the crew of which then got off in three life-boats. Two of the life-boats reached her in safety. The third, however, drifted past the rescuing steamer and was in danger of being swamped.

Thereupon Mr. Sutherland jumped overboard with a line and attempted to swim off to the life-boat. He was unsuccessful in his efforts and was pulled back on board much exhausted. Afterwards, Captain Forsyth ran the Huichow down closer to the craft and at length a line was successfully thrown to the boat and the crew were rescued.

Captain Forsyth is now on the s.s. Kweichow. On his next visit to Hongkong, he also will be the recipient of a handsome present from the H.A.L., in the shape of a pair of valuable prismatic binoculars.

POPULAR BANKER PROMOTED.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the International Banking Corporation, New York, Mr. Edwin Hawley was elected a vice-president, and Mr. H. T. S. Green general manager. Mr. Green was for many years in the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and later with the London, Paris, and American Bank of San Francisco.

The older residents of the Colony will be gratified to learn of Mr. Green's appointment to so important a position. Mr. Green, about twenty years ago, was a very popular member of the Hongkong Bank, in Hongkong, and the racing season reminds us that he trained and rode many of the "Bank's" ponies during his stay amongst us.

SIR R. LAIDLAW'S SPEECH.

Rangoon, Jan. 12.—One of the largest assemblages of recent years attended the reception given by the Vice-Presidents of the local Y.M.C.A. in Concert Hall, last night, at which Sir Robert Laidlaw was welcomed. Major Fildmore welcomed the guest in a few well-chosen remarks, after which Sir Robert replied. His address touched on the advantages of Associations such as the Y.M.C.A. in the East, and the inestimable benefit to be obtained therefrom. Mr. O. H. McCowen followed and gave a brief account of the recent Conference at Bombay, which he attended as the local representative.

Sir Robert Laidlaw, at a mass meeting held yesterday, of over nine hundred children from twelve schools forming the Burma Sunday School Union, presented medals to three pupils on their success in coming first in the All-India Scripture Examination in 1910. He congratulated Rev. Lechenberg, the President of the Burma Sunday Schools Union, on the good work done in Burma, and particularly on the method employed in teaching the scripture.

THE SHANGHAI SENSATION.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR SENTENCED.

13th inst.

Shanghai papers are devoting columns to the trial of H. J. Craig, the charge reading:—"For that he said Harold John Craig on or about the 16th day of March, 1910, in the year of our Lord 1910 and on divers other days thereafter between the said last mentioned day and the 16th day of May, 1910, unlawfully, fraudulently and deceitfully conspire, confederate and agree together with one William Pitts and with divers other persons whose names are to the said Crown Advocate unknown by divers false pretences and unlawful and subtle ways means, stratagems and devices to obtain and acquire to themselves of and from the Siam Indrapoora Rubber Concessions, Ltd., a Company registered in Hongkong with Limited Liability and carrying on business at Shanghai, divers large sums of money, the property of the said Siam Indrapoora Rubber Concessions, Ltd., to wit, the sum of Shanghai Tls. 40,000 and certain valuable securities the property of the said Siam Indrapoora Rubber Concessions, Ltd., to wit, certain certificates for 45,000 shares of and in the said Siam Indrapoora Rubber Concessions, Ltd., of the same against the peace of our Lord the King, his Crown and dignity."

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. Macleod, for the accused, outlined the features of the case, and asked his Lordship to imagine this client's state of mind; his feelings about this telegram which was sent by Nijhuis and had been represented by him to come from Frankon, when he discovered the facts with regard to the estate. Ever since that time Mr. Craig had had to meet his Directors, the shareholders in the Company, and the public for a matter of six months. He had been through a time which no man, however strong, however hard he might be, could endure without a considerable amount of suffering. Counsel said this because it seemed so clear that at the time this telegram was sent he had not suspected that this estate was not a valuable one, and there was nothing to show that he did not suspect that it was a valuable one. Then his sufferings had been heightened by his position in Shanghai. He was a member of the Council; a prominent man known to almost everyone; a man with many friends. There was an even more delicate, difficult question which it was counsel's duty to touch upon. His client was not only a man who had occupied a prominent position in Shanghai, but not only a man with many friends, but he was not a bachelor—he had a wife and children.

His Lordship—That is not a matter I can consider.

Mr. Macleod—I know my lord, although it is a fact that if he suffers others innocent must also suffer. My client is not a man who would seek to hide behind the suffering of others, but I can say to your Lordship what he could not say to your Lordship, that those considerations which I have put before you have increased the suffering that he has already endured a great deal more than if he were a man in a different position. My Lord, I find it difficult, and I particularly desire as far as I can, not to make these proceedings more painful to your Lordship, my client and everyone concerned, but it seems to me that when a man in the position of my client admits his guilt, when you consider the nature of the mistake made, the motives with which it was made, when you consider what he has endured since and the various surrounding circumstances which make that suffering the more acute, I think it is my duty to put it that you should take into account that suffering in what your Lordship says to him and in whatever sentence your Lordship passes.

His Lordship asked if the Crown Advocate wished to say anything more.

Mr. Wilkinson said that he agreed, on behalf of the Crown, that that every consideration should be placed before his Lordship as his learned friend suggested.

Accused then stood up on the Clerk calling his name.

His Lordship addressed pri-

soner as follows:—"I cannot help feeling that this crime to which you have very honourably pleaded guilty has been one of the results of the folly, and more than folly, which marked the conduct of so many in this Settlement in connexion with the speculation of the last year. The dire effects of that speculation on so many will point a moral of the effect of such abandonment more strongly than any words of mine can do, but there is another aspect of the case which I feel that I must speak of. It is even more serious than the former and it is this, that it has been borne in on my mind by many instances which have been multiplied recently, that there is a fatal inclination in this society here to slur over any lapse from commercial uprightness. People are content to let things drift in a course without due inquiry or care as to whether that course is right or wrong and to allow people to remain in positions which their conduct has shown them unfit to fill. In a community such as this, which exists mainly for the purpose of trade in a foreign land, I cannot but feel that such neglect of the respect for commercial uprightness must have a very serious effect upon those with whom we live, in their esteem of our character as a commercial nation and of the faith which ought to be placed upon upright merchants carrying on trades in a country such as this. These are general remarks which I think I ought to make on this occasion. To deal shortly with this particular instance of your dealings, I must point out that there is no position where good faith and straight dealing are more necessary than between a Director and his shareholders and still more between a Director and his fellow-Directors."

Your fellow-Directors in this case have placed in you that confidence which is necessary for the carrying on of commercial enterprises in limited liability companies. I cannot help feeling that at the time that you sent this telegram you did abuse, somewhat shamefully, that confidence which was placed in you. On the other hand I am glad to think that a conspiracy of a mean kind, a conspiracy to defraud the public, a conspiracy to sell an inferior concern as one which you pretended was a good one, was not in your thoughts. The Crown Advocate has stated that there was no reason to think that this was a conspiracy to get money for what did not exist, but it was to hasten the payment for shares, which were your due, or which at all events you thought were your due, and for a concession which you had actually sold. Whether or not that is the exact law of the position it is not for me at the present moment to inquire. It seems to me that you might quite well have thought so. At the same time there is no doubt about it, that, perhaps urged on by the desire to handle these shares, to obtain this money, you did with fraud by sending the telegram which was entirely groundless requesting a report which would in effect have been a bogus report. Under those circumstances I cannot of course refrain from passing a sentence upon you. I take into consideration all the circumstances which have been urged in your behalf and most of all, of course, the fact that you were not at that time actuated by a desire to defraud people of money which you could not have thought was your due. I take into consideration the services which in many ways you have rendered to this community. I know you have done good to many. I know also that you have worked in the public interest. Therefore, I feel that I am justified in passing on you a sentence which will be sufficient to mark the sense of the Court for this lapse, this serious lapse, from commercial uprightness—a lapse which has amounted to a crime—and at the same time to leave you in such a position that you will be able at the expiration of that sentence to resume, so far as you are able to do so, your position in the world. And my sentence upon you therefore is that you be imprisoned for four months; in so far as the arrangements of the gaol in this country will allow that you will be imprisoned as a prisoner of the second class.

The Crown Advocate—There is one further point which it is

my duty to raise, though it is rather an anti-climax. The Foreign Office in other cases has complained that I have not asked for costs. I submit that this is eminently a case in which I should ask for costs.

His Lordship—I think that this is a case in which the costs ought to be paid.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps held their annual ball at the City Hall last night. As in former years, the function was attended with unqualified success. A large number of invitations had been issued. The naval, military and civil elements were well represented, and the bright uniforms of the former presented a striking contrast to the sombre attire of the peaceful citizens, while the charming creations worn by the ladies vied with one another in the matter of effectiveness combined with simplicity. The decorations, as in previous years, were mainly of a warlike nature, the stern gaping mouths of minims preponderating. Both St. George's and St. Andrew's Halls were used as ball-rooms. The floor was in excellent condition, although a trifle slippery, but a great deal of congestion was avoided owing to the fact that some 400 invitations less were issued than last year. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, graced the function with his presence and remained for a portion of the evening. The Band of the R.O.Y.L.I. furnished the music for the evening.

BAD WEATHER IN THE PACIFIC.

A wireless telegraph message has been received in Tokyo from the N.Y.K. steamer Asama-maru, now on her way from Seattle to Yokohama, stating that on the 23rd ult. a heavy north-westerly gale set in and continued until the night of the following day. On the 27th another gale was encountered, which lasted for about 24 hours. During the two gales the steamer had four ladders carried away and her hulls damaged. The cargo was all safe and the passengers were in the best of spirits.

TIMELY FIRST AID.

An accident which might have been attended with fatal results but for timely first aid occurred the other day at Kowloon City. The police station there is undergoing repairs. A carpenter was engaged in taking a broken pane of glass out of a window with a sharp-pointed tool, when it slipped and pierced him in the arm, severing an artery. With the blood gushing from the wound, the man hastened to the charge-room, where Inspector McHardy was on duty. The Inspector applied a tourniquet, which effectually stopped the bleeding, and then had the injured man sent to Dr. Cheung, who tied up the severed artery and stitched the cut. The man was in a state of collapse through loss of blood, and probably would have lost his life but for the prompt aid rendered.

SATURDAY'S SPORT.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

POLICE RECREATION CLUB vs H.K.C.C. "A"

The Police will play the Hongkong Cricket Club "A" team on Saturday afternoon in their league match at 2 p.m.

The Police will be represented by the following:—Messrs. Woodhouse, Woodcock, Kelly, Langley, Kerr, McHardy, Kent, Hoggarth, Pitt, Ogg and Cooper.

THE P. & O. S. S. NORE.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

The P. & O. s.s. "Noro," which was due to arrive Friday, came into port at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and took up her berth at Kowloon Wharf. From Malta she encountered very heavy storms. At Port Said she was caught in a sand-storm, which obliged her to anchor two miles from the port. At Singapore, again, the Nore started her northward journey in the teeth of a very heavy gale. This accounts for her late arrival.

SHANGHAI'S COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

In consequence of the intense interest taken in the Craig case we have decided to publish a full account, as reproduced by our Shanghai contemporaries. This is in addition to what was published in yesterday's issue:—

Shanghai, Feb. 6.

Before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge.

REX v. H. J. CRAIG.

The Crown Advocate (Mr. H. P. Wilkinson) assisted by Mr. S. H. MacKean, prosecuted, and accused was represented by Mr. R. N. Macleod, and Mr. W. A. C. Platt.

When the indictment was read over by the Clerk of the Court, and prisoner was asked to plead, he answered "Guilty."

His Lordship asked the Crown Advocate if he wished to address the Court.

The Crown Advocate replied that he desired to do so. Outlining the case for the Crown he said that in the territory of the Rajah of Sink were three properties, Sungai Sink, Sungai Olak, and Loebok Ampoi, which had been partially dealt with as rubber estates. These estates passed, on the death of the Rajah, into the hands of an administrator, the Assistant Resident at Bengkales, and steps were taken to realize the property. One Dr. Nijhuis, a Dutch subject, a Doctor of Laws, and a prospector, wrote on January 25 last year to Mr. McLellan, the Singapore Manager of the International Bank, who had had business relations here with Messrs. Lind and Pitts, and proposed to sell the Sink estates, the purchase price stated being 5 per cent. less than the valuation of an expert, whom it was proposed to send, if necessary, by Dr. Nijhuis himself. There was no reply to that letter, and a report, but no valuation of the estates, was made by Mr. Van Hengst, a local man, who had been in charge of the estates on behalf of the family of the Rajah. The Assistant Resident at Bengkales also made a report, containing details of the trees, etc., which on the whole was a favourable one. He referred not only to Para Rubber trees, of which there was a certain number, but also to the Getah Balam trees, a species of wild jungle rubber, which might or might not prove valuable under European supervision. The natives themselves used these trees, but there were wide differences of opinion as to the possibilities of working it at a profit under Europeans. This report of Mr. Van Hengst's together with the report of the Assistant Resident of Bengkales, were enclosed in a letter, together with a draft prospectus drawn up by Dr. Nijhuis himself, and sent with a private letter to Lind and Pitts, on February 10, 1910. That letter had been put in in the Lower Court. The opening sentence referred to the previous letter to Mr. McLellan. There was a price then mentioned by Dr. Nijhuis, in case the estates were bought by Lind and Pitts, or anyone else in Shanghai—a round price of Singapore \$370,000. This letter was acknowledged by Lind and Pitts in a letter dated February 20, in which they stated that they wished to have the option of purchase of these estates themselves for \$370,000, for two days after Dr. Nijhuis' arrival in Shanghai. Dr. Nijhuis was then on his way North, and this letter reached him at Hongkong. He did not agree to this proposal. He arrived in Shanghai on March 3, a Saturday, saw Pitts, and was by him introduced to the accused. With Pitts, Dr. Nijhuis visited accused at his house the following day (Sunday, March 4) and the matter of these estates was discussed. For clearness' sake it was necessary now to refer to the relations between accused and Pitts previous to the arrival of Dr. Nijhuis. On March 1 the relations between accused and Pitts had been reduced to writing, namely, that they were to have a half and half interest in such profits as should be made in dealing with these particular estates. That this interest was not a dormant one, but an active common interest was evidenced by the documents put in, in the Lower Court, as Exhibits, and counsel thought it was only necessary for him to make short references to them. The agreement of March 1 was sent out as follows in a letter:

Shanghai, March 1, 1910.

Wm. Pitts, Esq., Present.

"Dear Sir:—In the event of my floating a Company to purchase and work Estates called Sungai Sink, Sungai Olak and Loebok Ampoi situated in the State of Sink, East Coast of Sumatra, either separated or together, the purchase price of which is not to exceed S. \$370,000 cash, I agree to divide equally with you all profits made on such flotation or sale in consideration of your having introduced the business. You agree to divide equally any commissions you may receive from the vendor, and to render all the assistance in your power in obtaining subscriptions for shares."

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. J. Craig.

There was nothing wrong about that agreement itself, but it must be referred to, to show the Court the basis of the relationship between Pitts and accused.

At this point Mr. Macleod interposed to say that as the Crown Advocate would take some little time to conclude his address he would ask the Court's permission to allow his client to sit down.

His Lordship at once gave permission.

The Crown Advocate said that after the interview on Sunday, March 4, agreements were entered into for the sale of the estates, and subsequently for the formation of a company. Dr. Nijhuis then went down to Singapore and Sumatra on the business of these estates, and various letters and telegrams passed between the parties. On April 26 Pitts wrote to Dr. Nijhuis in regard to the transfer of the shares in the new Dutch Company to Mr. Roboy. The information of what was happening between accused and his fellow directors was transmitted sometimes "or" in most cases, through Pitts to Dr. Nijhuis down in Sumatra. The Directors of the Sink Company, from the evidence of Dr. Marshall, the Chairman, were unaware of this intimate relation between accused and Pitts—this community of interest, which began innocently but resulted in the trial now before the Court. In the letter of April 11, from Pitts, the word "we" probably did not refer to himself and Lind, but more probably to Pitts and accused. Pitts signed nearly all the letters, and in this particular transaction Lind and Pitts' active share seemed to have been taken by Pitts himself. On April 11, Pitts telegraphed to Dr. Nijhuis to get promptly or the opportunity would be gone, and asked when "we" may expect the transfer completed. Dr. Nijhuis replied by telegram on April 13, a telegram to which counsel must draw his Lordship's attention as it was one of those which kept Pitts informed of his movements in Singapore and other places on the business of registration of the Dutch Company, and other general business. On April 14, Pitts wrote telling Dr. Nijhuis that the Directors were very anxious to know when the transfer of the estates could be completed, so that they could issue the Company's shares. To the shareholders, but would not do so until the deed of transfer had been received from the resident of Medan. This letter showed that whatever happened as between accused and his fellow directors, was in the interests of this agreement between Pitts and accused. On April 24 Dr. Nijhuis telegraphed to Pitts that he hoped to get the transfer through. This was one of the class of telegrams that he sent to Pitts knowing quite well that the information would be conveyed to accused. In the correspondence there was confirmation of the fact that information sent to Pitts was received by Craig and Co. Dr. Nijhuis knew of the connexion between accused and Pitts, but apparently the Directors did not know it. On April 25 Dr. Nijhuis telegraphed to Pitts that the transfer was completed.

Counsel had now to go back to what happened in regard to these estates, after the conversation on that Sunday. Part of the agreement was that the purchase price was to be \$370,000. Besides that there would have to be money for the development of the estates. There were two agreements. One, dated March 18, was between the Handol on Industria Syndicate,

and G. J. Nijhuis, with Craig & Co. as third parties. That agreement provided for the formation of a Dutch Company. Those estates were situated in Dutch Colonies, so that it was necessary to conform with Dutch laws, which provided that a Dutch Company should be registered down there. The usual course in a case of this kind was for a company registered under the Hongkong Ordinances to own all the shares in the Dutch Company. The terms of the agreement were that the properties should be transferred to a Dutch Company by the vendors. By April 25 all the shares in the Dutch Co. were to be transferred to

The remarks of our Chief Justice, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, at the Supreme Court yesterday, with regard to a growing laxity in Shanghai commercial transactions, and life, are being in some quarters adversely criticised. The utterance is one, coming from the source, from which it does, which cannot be ignored. Let it not be imagined that Shanghai was ever the abode of an entirely unadorned, assemblage of plaster saints. It was never anything of the kind. No commercial community ever was. But the record stands, secure and unassailable, that the great Shanghai, of business as of society, and apart from its inevitable parasitic attachments, was one whose character would bear the closest scrutiny, and whose honesty it was that written contracts were unnecessary where every man's word was as good as his bond. That this was true of the Chinese mercantile community as well as of the British and others has been acknowledged many times. Old Shanghai residents have gone home after spending the best of their years here, and have borne testimony to the strict integrity of the best type of native merchant—Mr. (afterwards Sir Ewen) Cameron, for so many years Manager of the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, declared on his departure that he had never once been deceived by a native whom he had trusted. There is no need to pile a Pelion of proof on this Ossa of fact. The Shanghai of to-day may take it for granted that the general tone of this community in the past was one of sterling integrity. If it had not been so neither the character of the place nor its material position could have been what it was, or what it is.

Has this enviable character been lost, or is it in danger of being lost? That is the question suggested by the strictures of the Chief Justice. We need not enlarge on the seriousness of it. It cuts at the very root of our character and life. Neither can we venture to speak ex cathedra and either affirm or deny in tones of editorial infallibility. We can but state our belief, and that is briefly this, that the great heart of the community is just as anxious for the honour of its good name, just as determined to follow the old path of probity, rectitude, and virtue as ever it was. At the same time it must be admitted that within the past score of years, and especially during the last half of that time, the foreign community here has changed enormously, and it is possible that there has been a greater proportional influx of that undesirable, yet inevitable, parasitic section which is to be found in all great cities. We need not dwell on "the dire effects" of that speculation on which so many will point a moral. The Chief Justice said that there is "a fatal inclination in this society here to slur over any lapse from commercial uprightness." With this we cannot agree. That inclination may be with a few—a very few. In dealing with the question of the commercial morality of Shanghai, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez should remember that he is speaking these remarks on an international community, and not only the subjects of his own nation. Shanghai, as a commercial community, although it has been referred to as "a sink of iniquity," has never been stigmatised as immoral commercially. There are no doubt black sheep amongst the flock, but they are few and far between. Shanghai certainly did lose its head somewhat during the rubber boom, and there were perhaps not a few shady tricks perpetrated, but we do not think these were symptomatic of the commercial morals of the community. Sir Havilland also says: "In a community such as this (Shanghai), which exists mainly for the purpose of trade in a foreign land, I cannot but feel that such neglect of respect for commercial uprightness must have a very serious effect upon those with whom we live, in their estimation of our character as a commercial nation and of the faith which ought to be placed upon upright merchants carrying on trade in a country such as this." It would seem from these remarks that Sir Havilland saddles the whole commercial community with this commercial neglect, but we do not think that he really means this. Had he emphasized that such conduct as the prisoner was guilty of had a very serious effect, we should agree with him, but we must deny that our community as a whole should be blamed for the fault of one or a few. We suggested months ago that Shanghai should boldly grapple with the special evil of share-gambling, and we hope that it will yet be done. As to the honesty of our business community as a whole, and the integrity of our people as a rule, we have no suspicion whatever. What is wanted is such a purging as shall get rid of a poison which threatens to spread. There may be some little difficulty in bringing it about, but it should be done, for there are some microbes more dangerous than those of pneumonia plague.

There is another matter on which we disagree with Sir Havilland, and that is the excuse he brought forward in passing a light sentence on the prisoner. The position that the prisoner held ought to have deterred him from committing such a crime as he was accused of and pleaded guilty to. A man in his position ought to have known better. Had he been a poor, ignorant man, that might have been some excuse, but the services to the community referred to by the Judge were no reason for the clemency shown, and it is doubtful whether the sentence passed on the prisoner will be likely to deter such crimes being committed in the future. "Shanghai Mercury."

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

Craig & Co. The consideration was Singapore \$300,000. That was the arrangement between Dr. Nijhuis and accused. The next agreement was dated April 5, and was between Craig & Co. and the Sink Indrapoera Rubber Concessions, Ltd. The consideration in this agreement was to be Singapore \$100,000, Tls. 40,000 in cash, and the allotment of 45,000 shares of Tls. 10 each to Craig & Co. or their nominees. What that meant as between accused and Pitts was that Tls. 20,000 would be paid to each of them, and ten thousand shares would go to Lind and Pitts, and ten thousand to accused. These were the considerable sums of money and the scrip mentioned in the indictment. Next, it was counsel's duty to refer to a question which would have been dealt with under the heading of motive or the reason for the commission of this misdemeanour with which accused was charged. The date of incorporation of the Sink Company was March 29, 1910. Shares were issued to the general public on April 13 and 14. But the settlement between Craig & Co. (the vendors) and the Company, was not made until May 16. The question of the delay had now to be dealt with. About this time many rubber companies were floated in Shanghai and unfortunately, Shanghai entirely lost its head. So far as counsel knew there were not any persons who were wise, except those who had the one wisdom not to deal in shares at all. During that time it was not necessary even for a company to be incorporated before its shares were being talked about and dealt in. He had known instances himself where the very document on which people applied for shares, and said that they wished to have them, without knowing whether they were going to let them, was dealt with as if it were scrip. These matters were common knowledge. As to the documents in this case, it was necessary to refer to the state of the share market as communicated between the parties, and as it might have been taken to have influenced the action. In a letter from Pitts to Dr. Nijhuis, dated April 11, he said "the market is not so good

as it was when you left, and I do not consider it will hold good much longer." In a letter dated April 14 also from Pitts to Dr. Nijhuis, Pitts wrote "the share market is not so good now as when you were here, and has decreased considerably during this last week." On May 5 Pitts wrote "at the present time the Shanghai market has practically collapsed, and there is some difficulty in obtaining subscriptions for new companies... as they are getting tired of rubber, which has been, as I predicted, overdone." Then there was the telegram of April 11 from Pitts to Dr. Nijhuis, referred to in the letter of the same date "act promptly, or the opportunity will be gone." On April 23 Pitts wrote that the share market was "very weak." Counsel need not say any more than that on this question of possible motive. The overt acts which were gone into in the lower Court were those in connexion with the sending of a telegram supposed to be from one Francken, and therefore likely to influence the minds of the directors who were at that time doubtful whether they should or should not carry out part of the agreement that referred to handing over the money and shares to the vendors. "All the letters from which counsel had quoted passages regarding the state of the share market were signed by Pitts. As regards the report on the first document to which Counsel had referred that the purchase price should be 5 per cent. less than the independent valuation. It was also referred to again in the first letter from Dr. Nijhuis to Messrs. Lind and Pitts. There was no valuation whatever in the report of Mr. Van Hengst. On March 23, Mr. Liddell, a Director of the Sink Company, which had then been formed, wrote a letter to accused which read as follows:

March 23, 1910.

My dear Craig:—The informal meeting of the Provisional Directors held in your office last evening when you introduced us to Dr. Nijhuis, the owner and vendor of the Estate, was most interesting, and if the bi-products of the Estate are anything like what they are represented to be, you certainly have acquired a fine property.

The reports we read from the Dutch Resident addressed to your Singapore lawyers, and that of Mr. A. Van Hengst are of course reliable and conscientious, but from a Director's point of view, I am of opinion that in the interests of our Shareholders, we should immediately obtain a report from some independent Expert of high reputation at Singapore.

I think you will agree with me that it is a reasonable and sound thing for the Directors to do, and it only remains for you to suggest how this can best be accomplished. Your sincerely (Sgd) John Liddell.

To this accused replied:

Shanghai, March 23, 1910.

My dear Liddell:—Many thanks for your letter of this date. I thank your suggestion is excellent—that we have an independent report made as soon as possible—and so soon as the directors meet officially your suggestion should be acted upon. After all, we are all liable to be "taken in," and I, for one, shall be only too anxious to have some one we can rely upon, to make a report upon the property.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) H. J. Craig.

On March 30, at the very first meeting of the Board of Directors, there was a Minute which showed that they had come to the following conclusion:

"Letters written by Craig and Co. to Hengst, Dr. Nijhuis, Donaldson and Burkinshaw, on the 24th instant were placed before the Directors, and after a long discussion it was decided that the Secretaries should cable to Donaldson and Burkinshaw as soon as the letter of this firm arrives and request them to procure an expert to go to the Sink estates and make an independent report upon them, and to ask Donaldson and Burkinshaw to cable the company the results as soon as his report is made." The Directors initially supposed that that was done. Donaldson and Burkinshaw were the Company's lawyers at Singapore. The Directors not hearing anything about the report from time to time made inquiries, and no report was forthcoming. The documents in this case had been gone through with great care, and neither coun-

sel nor his learned friend could find any letter, telegram or any other document showing that any attempt had been made by the Secretaries of the Sink Indrapoera Concessions, Messrs. Craig and Co., to obtain this report. After that meeting written instructions were given to Dr. Nijhuis, who was then in Shanghai, to do certain things on behalf of the Company, and although Mr. Liddell's letter had been written and replied to the day before, there was no mention of the independent report in Dr. Nijhuis' instructions. There could therefore be no question about Dr. Nijhuis' getting the report. There was no mention of any report in these letters sent South, and they had been unable to find any instructions in regard to it, sent to anyone. After the trouble arose a report was obtained from Mr. MacKenzie, and that report was highly unfavourable. That report was brought to the notice of Dr. Nijhuis on August 23, 1910.

Counsel now came to the exhibits which dealt with the particular telegram which was laid before his fellow directors by the accused.

His Lordship—Will you look at Exhibit thirteen please, and tell me who signed it?

The Crown Advocate—The signature is almost illegible. It is dated November 1909, and signed by the Assistant Resident at Bengkales, Mr. Van Hengst. This is the document referred to in the letter of February 25 from Dr. Nijhuis to Mr. McLellan and Lind and Pitts.

His Lordship—I asked because the signature looks like Francken.

The Crown Advocate, continuing, said that with regard to the particular telegram which had led to this case, there was a telegram dated May 11, 1910, which was put in, in the lower Court, in various copies. There was the original as received by Dr. Nijhuis at Medan, there was a certified copy from the Cable office, and there was a draft in the handwriting of accused himself, with a note by Pitts, that he received it from the accused. Exhibit 10 of the exhibits put in, in the lower Court, was a memo on Craig & Co.'s office paper, of a copy of a telegram received by Craig and Co., Ltd., at 5.30 p.m. on 12-5-10, from G. J. Nijhuis. It was only necessary for counsel to refer to that. Defendant was aware when he told the directors that this telegram came from Francken, and that it was another telegram, and not the one he wanted to be sent, which showed clearly that this telegram came from Dr. Nijhuis, and not from Francken at all.

In a letter to the directors from Craig & Co., dated the 13th they stated "we have received a further cable from Francken, the nominee of Donaldson and Burkinshaw, dated yesterday from Medan." The Minute book of the Directors also contained the following entry: "A telegram received from Mr. Francken, nominee of Donaldson and Burkinshaw, was placed upon the table, and informed the secretaries that without doubt Mr. Van Hengst's report re the Sink estates was of the greatest value." On May 13 Mr. Craig replied to Dr. Nijhuis on the subject of the mining rights, and this disposed of the conclusion which at one time it was attempted to set up, that the telegram just read was not from Nijhuis, but meant that Nijhuis' consent must be obtained. This claim was also negated by the entry on accused's own office paper, that the telegram was from Nijhuis, and subsequent confirmations from accused and Pitts.

The incriminating telegram asking Dr. Nijhuis to telegraph certain statements without using his own name, was sent away by Pitts at 3.55 p.m. on May 11. An innocent telegram, referring to the question of engaging managers, was dispatched at 3 p.m. the same day by accused.

His Lordship—Perhaps you had better read the telegrams.

The Crown Advocate read the cable in question which referred Dr. Nijhuis to accused's letter of March 24, and asked him whether he had arranged for managers. He was to telegraph as soon as possible "what had been done as the Directors were anxious to have everything arranged satisfactorily as promptly as possible. That telegram and the incriminating telegram, were received by Dr. Nijhuis at Medan the following day, and among the exhibits they found that accused had been

informed by Pitts that Dr. Nijhuis was at Medan, because it was to Pitts that he telegraphed his movements. The incriminating telegram read as follows: (in code) "have not yet received report confirming particulars prospectus Sink Indrapoera from estate to satisfy directors everything is in order before vendors (we) can receive payment and for your private information only please telegraph us follows without your name as sender; Craig and Co., Ltd., Sink Indrapoera have inspected estates Para good condition, acreage cultivation 700, I give estimate 62,000, growth soil good planted area fairly clean, I cannot give estimate Getah Balam trees, I think full reliance can be placed upon estimate of Van Hengst, I consider the property of great value, Francken."

That telegram might be divided into two parts. First there was the recital of the attitude of the directors towards the completion of the company's affairs. There was a reason given why the telegram should be sent, namely to get over this difficulty, and a pretty full recital before the message which was to be sent was reached. As counsel had already mentioned he had been unable to find anything in the correspondence to show that the report had been asked for. There was nothing in the correspondence between Pitts and accused and Dr. Nijhuis to show that they could have expected or thought that a report was coming. Both the innocent and the incriminating telegram arrived at Medan on May 12. Both were dealt with by Dr. Nijhuis.

He replied to the incriminating telegram "I am very sorry your instructions cannot be carried out." That telegram was not sent to Pitts but to Craig and Co. That was the answer to the telegram signed Francken. To the innocent telegram Dr. Nijhuis replied as follows: "There is no doubt about it the report of Van Hengst Sink Indrapoera of great value. Resident (he) has allowed preference two months' mining rights prospecting 250,000 hectares oil tip total expenses amount about Rupees (Gullders) 750, must have consent of Nijhuis. That was the telegram that accused placed before the Directors as having come from Francken. The desired reply not having been sent this telegram was used for the same purpose as the other telegram would have been used, and placed before the Directors as a telegram from Francken. Although that telegram was placed before the Directors as a telegram from Francken, the acknowledgment showed that they knew in Shanghai that it came from Dr. Nijhuis himself and not from Francken. In reply to that telegram accused cabled to Dr. Nijhuis "Mining rights, I will agree. Please obtain on behalf of Company. Awaiting reply to our telegram of May 11 with regard to managers." The Francken telegram placed before the Directors read as though the mining rights were in the hands of Dr. Nijhuis, from whom they could be got, whereas the acknowledgment of this telegram in regard to mining rights was direct from accused to Dr. Nijhuis. In the letters of accused to Dr. Nijhuis confirming telegrams sent and received it was of interest that although copies of all other telegrams of the same period were given, no reference was made to any telegram of his own, or others sent on May 11. In the letter of May 28 was a confirmation of the telegram regarding the managers. The case for the Crown in the lower Court, the case for which accused had had the grace to save the time of this Court, was not that he conspired to obtain money which might never have been due to him; but that he conspired with Pitts—the Directors then being somewhat anxious as regards the estate and the receipt of the report—his conspired with Pitts at that moment to have a telegram of this sort arranged for, which would hasten and make sure the completion of this agreement, and the payment to him and to Pitts of the money and shares which they might not otherwise have obtained. It was not a conspiracy to put off on the Directors an estate which might or might not prove remunerative, but with reckless criminality, regardless of whether there might be a good report or a bad one, he sought to hasten the completion of the agreement. Accused probably

thought that the estate would turn out to be a good one. It was not the case for the Crown, whether he did or did not think that. The case for the Crown was that he conspired with Pitts to "soa" that they got their money and shares. His Lordship knew the state of rubber shares at that time. Accused quite understood, and knew the state of the share market. Pitts also knew it quite well. Counsel had looked through all those documents, and after looking through all the genuine documents in the case he could find no reason to suppose that accused was less guilty than Pitts, or that Pitts was more guilty than accused. It was a natural weakness, perhaps, to hold the absent more guilty than the unfortunate person who was present. But counsel had been unable to find anything to show that one was more or less guilty than the other.

The facts brought forward by the Crown were documentary facts. His learned friend would say anything that could be said on accused's behalf. But it was his duty to say this on behalf of accused. He came here after a strenuous life elsewhere, a life that was mostly an open-air life. He was not a man of great education. He came here when Shanghai was on the boom. Since then, in various ways, he had been a very successful man. He lived in a society which while concealing its deeper feelings of right and wrong unfortunately, on its outer surface, worshipped success. Last year like the rest of Shanghai he tried to be successful by any means and whatever means he could. It was a very strong temptation. Accused was a man of broad standards. He was a fine large, hearty and healthy man for an open-air life. Unfortunately, he was very successful, shortly after he came here. And the temptation to consider success, and whatever was necessary to obtain success justified, led him to do what he did.

Mr. Macleod said that he appeared on behalf of the man who had found it necessary to come before His Lordship and on being charged with committing an offence against the laws of his country, to admit that he had done so. He thought that any man in that position was entitled to a certain amount of sympathy and, for his pleading, respect. It was not his client's wish or his own intention to belittle the offence that the defendant had committed, or to enter into a number of excuses for him or for what he had done. The Crown Advocate had also mentioned this, that this was a conspiracy in which he had not been able to find that Mr. Craig was a dupe or that the other man was more responsible. Pitts not being in Shanghai, it was not the intention of his client or himself to suggest that he was particularly responsible for any share of the blame. However, it was necessary, and counsel felt it his duty to place the matter before his Lordship so that he should understand and appreciate the circumstances which led to the sending of this telegram which was the offence. His Lordship had heard most of the details from the Crown Advocate and it was with only one part of those details that counsel wished to deal. Mr. Wilkinson had already made it clear that he did not suggest that Mr. Craig was trying to get something he might not otherwise have got. Counsel thought that he was entitled to put it to his Lordship more strongly than that, that he was at that time endeavouring to get shares and money to which in law he was entitled. His Lordship could see from the agreement that so soon as the estates were transferred to the Dutch Company and so soon as the shares in the Dutch Company were transferred to the Siak Company, the vendors, Messrs. Craig & Co., Ltd. were entitled to receive the balance of the purchase price payable. It was also clear from the minutes that the Directors had been advised that so soon as they heard that the estates had been transferred, and the shares of the Dutch Company had been transferred, they were in law bound to pay Craig & Co., Ltd. That was the state of the rights of the parties at the time this circular containing the false telegram was circulated. It was very true that the Directors were very desirous of having an independent report. It was also true that they had

inquired for it, and it was clear from the evidence of Dr. Marshall that this telegram which was represented to have come from Francken had very largely influenced his mind in giving the vendor his shares and the balance of the cash. In law, according to the agreement, the Company was liable to hand that money and the shares to the vendors. There was no attempt on the part of Mr. Craig to obtain what was not his. Counsel suggested that it would be absurd to raise any suspicion of that, because Mr. Craig was bound to be found out. If he tried to get these shares on that date instead of a later date he was bound to be found out and to be brought to account for it. A report was made by Mr. Mackenzie. For that report his client was, to a certain extent, responsible. They had already had another report which made it clear that the estate was not of that value. When the report was received and it was confirmed by another report saying that the property was nothing like the value, everyone thought in March and April, Mr. Craig made an offer to the Directors to return in cash or the equivalent in shares at the par value, the 125,000, which from the figures the Crown Advocate had given his Lordship he would see was the price payable. That offer having been made after certain expenses had been paid, was actually the whole of his profit on the transaction. Counsel submitted that this showed the attitude of his client with regard to the sending of this telegram.

His Lordship asked if the Crown Advocate had checked these figures. It was very difficult. Mr. Macleod said: "Yes, 20,000 and 10,000 shares of the 10 each." Mr. Wilkinson said that Mr. Craig did at one time make an offer. He agreed that Mr. Craig did make an offer to pay back a considerable amount to the Company if that would close the matter. He certainly did do that. Mr. Macleod continued that the only objection that could be made was that the shares at that time were below par at market value. Mr. Craig offered to pay the 125,000, or the equivalent in shares at par. What he was offering to return, in effect, was more than the profit he himself had received. Counsel thought that that showed that his client's intention at the time that he committed or took part in the commission of this offence was not to obtain something to which he was not entitled or to defraud anyone. But his intention was, as the Crown Advocate had put it, to obtain his share of the profit as soon as possible at that time. Mr. Wilkinson had referred to the rubber boom and the fact that it might have been very important for Mr. Craig to get the shares at that time. It was unnecessary for him to go into the question whether his client had previously sold shares. It would be enough and sufficient for counsel that shares were falling in price and Mr. Craig would be naturally desirous of realizing some part of that and at a time when the shares would be worth more. That included all the details and surrounding circumstances that he thought it necessary to put before his Lordship. The rest that counsel desired to say directly concerned what his client had undergone, his position generally, and certain aspects of the offence and what had taken place since. He submitted, and he thought his Lordship would agree with him that it must be so, that from August until now, that from the time that his client heard of the receipt of Mr. Mackenzie's report that the estate was very much less valuable, his client had undergone a great deal.

His Lordship said that Mr. Macleod had stated that prisoner was responsible for getting Mr. Mackenzie's report.

The "Osaka Asahi" reports that the T.K.K. steamer "Buyomaru," which is expected to arrive in Japan shortly from South America, has on board 7,500 tons of saltpetre. Of this quantity 600 or 700 tons will be used for the manufacture of gunpowder, while the rest will be used as fertiliser. Such a large import of saltpetre, adds the Osaka journal, is unprecedented. The product is intended to be used in the place of boncino, the import of which has been stopped on account of the prevalence of plague in Manchuria.

A GLIMPSE OF HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

It is difficult to imagine a more beautiful sight, as one looks over the ship's rail looking across the phosphorescent sea, with its silver white waves foaming away from the prow, to where shine the lights of Hongkong. It is a brightly illuminated town, electric lights flashing from every building along the quays and wharves, lights shining up almost to the very top of the Peak, lights from the myriad junks low down on the water, and, nearer still, the light of the wonderful phosphorescent sea.

Yet next morning, when the steamer has moved up to the wharf at Kowloon and one goes ashore, the first feeling is of disappointment. This unimaginative scrooge had fancied Hongkong to be an almost tropical place, and, arriving straight from the greenness and freshness of Singapore it all seems curiously sterile and barren. The ruling idea of Hongkong appears to be the periodic typhoons that sweep the island, and this has decided so much of the town's appearance. There can be no gardens—what use to make them only to be shattered by the next typhoon? The houses must be built solidly of stone, with flat roofs for the most part, so as to withstand the fury of the storm. But in consequence, it strikes the unimaginative tourist as strangely bare and treeless, seen in the hot glare of an August morning. Yet after a few days it grows on one, the claim ceases to be a charm made up of narrow winding streets, of flat grey buildings, of tiny Chinese and Japanese shops, in which one can pick up such wonderful bargains, and, above all, of the Peak rising steeply to a height of 1800 ft. There is but little level ground in Hongkong, only one road seems fairly flat running along by the sea. The rest climb up till they usually end in an abrupt flight of steps leading to another steep above. This is the probable reason why one sees so few horses, and even the ubiquitous rickshaw is not in the numbers that one meets in Japan, Ceylon or Malaya. Instead one has chairs, covered in and fastened to bamboo poles; and in these one is borne aloft on the shoulders of coolies. At first it seems curious to see these everywhere, and one feels almost contempt for the man who allows himself to be carried by other men, but soon one grows accustomed to it. "It's the climate," as they say in "The Chingalee."

A very pretty part of Hongkong is Happy Valley, three-cornered shape, running up between the hills, into which are squeezed a residential suburb, a cemetery, a racecourse, golf-links, and a gymkhana ground. It is sometimes used as a reproach to the people here that they stand even on their graves to watch a race, but this is an exaggeration. Such peaceful cemeteries these, full of shady trees and gay flowers, splashing fountains, and the whisper of the sea, which separates many of those who are here sleeping their long sleep from the homes they were fated never to see again. As we inspect these graves we realise what a price we pay for living in the East, where the yearly toll of English life is laid down so cheerfully in the first flush of manhood and of womanhood, for it is seldom we see one inscription on a tombstone that even reached the early age of 30. This is very striking in all these Eastern graveyards, the early death in the pride of youth, particularly so in the pathetic little resting place at Trincomalee, that forgotten corner where sleep so many brave young oxides swept off by fever and disease far from the land they so loved. We have indeed "strawed our best" in these Eastern countries. But close at hand people go and never thinking of those quiet graves they, too, may some day fill.

Above the town stands the Peak, up which runs a steep tramway, which carries one in a few minutes from the heat of the town to the coolness and the mists of the height. As one takes one's place on this car one instinctively wonders why all those have their backs to the glorious view spread below, but one soon sees the reason, as the train line goes up almost perpendicularly, and if it were not for the useful back of the seats one would probably slip over the end into the town or the harbour. The Peak is encircled with smooth, wellkept paths, edged with low undergrowth, along which one is carried luxuriantly on the shoulders of two coolies past big stone houses covered with ivy or figs, with a still more beautiful view even waiting for one round the next corner. On one side one looks down over the town lying directly beneath one, and beyond it to the blue sea with the crowd of shipping always passing through this busy port, and beyond in China, not just a small patch on a map or an easily spelt name in a novel, but the true China—the land of dirt, flowers, and mystery. On another side one gazes on the more unpopulated part of the island, looking like a glimpse of Scotland, with large green reservoirs taking the place of lakes, and this impression is heightened by the creeping mists that always seem to hang over the Peak. South one sees down beyond the myriads of islands out to the open green sea, the nearest land probably being the Philippines.

one soon sees the reason, as the train line goes up almost perpendicularly, and if it were not for the useful back of the seats one would probably slip over the end into the town or the harbour.

The Peak is encircled with smooth, wellkept paths, edged with low undergrowth, along which one is carried luxuriantly on the shoulders of two coolies past big stone houses covered with ivy or figs, with a still more beautiful view even waiting for one round the next corner. On one side one looks down over the town lying directly beneath one, and beyond it to the blue sea with the crowd of shipping always passing through this busy port, and beyond in China, not just a small patch on a map or an easily spelt name in a novel, but the true China—the land of dirt, flowers, and mystery. On another side one gazes on the more unpopulated part of the island, looking like a glimpse of Scotland, with large green reservoirs taking the place of lakes, and this impression is heightened by the creeping mists that always seem to hang over the Peak. South one sees down beyond the myriads of islands out to the open green sea, the nearest land probably being the Philippines.

A DAY IN CHINA.

But fascinating as Hongkong is, still one is possessed with the ungratified desire to get away from it, to stand on the great empire of China, to see Canton—Canton the wonderful. Of course one does not want to stay there; indeed, it would be most uncomfortable, even in the European quarter; but this difficulty is easily got over by the fact that large passenger steamers leave Hongkong at night, arriving in Canton about daybreak, and landing one back in Hongkong at midnight, after a long, tiring, fascinating day in that wonderful old city. Sydney M. Herald.

BRITISH STEAMER ROBBED.

(THE TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENT.)
Canton, Feb. 13.
The British Consul on the Shumoon has written to the P. U. Magistrate to the effect that, while a certain British steamer was at anchor one night off Honam, Canton, four pirates boarded the vessel, and having gagged and bound the quartermaster, made off with a large booty. The British Consul requests the magistrate to have the stolen goods traced, and those connected with this outrage arrested and punished.

On receipt of the despatch from the Consul, the magistrate sent a deputy to investigate, who has so far not apprehended any of the robbers.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

London, Feb. 6.—His Majesty King George, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen, has performed the ceremony of opening the first session of Parliament in his reign. The function was very stately and impressive. On their way home from Westminster their Majesties were cheered by immense crowds assembled along the route.

A brilliant scene characterised the opening of the new Parliament in the House of Lords, rendered the more impressive by the knowledge that a revolution in Parliamentary Constitution is about to be witnessed. The Ambassadors of Japan, America, and the European powers took their seats near the Throne during the ceremony.

King George was attired in the uniform of an Admiral, while the Queen wore a black dress. The beauty of the scene was largely contributed to by the robes of the Peers present.

The Royal Message was very brief in consideration of the grave nature of the questions now pending. The Message expressed the hope that the negotiations now in progress between Great Britain and Japan would prove favourable to a new Anglo-Japanese Treaty. The principal absentees among the Commissioners from the ceremony was Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is to remain in Italy for a fortnight longer on account of an affection of the throat. "Jiji"

MR. G. A. WOODCOCK.

POPULAR REGISTRAR LEAVES FOR HOME.

15th inst.

Mr. G. A. Woodcock, one of our most popular magistrates, sails for home to-morrow on the Miyasaki Maru on eight months' leave of absence. His main reason for going home is to place his daughters at school.

Mr. Woodcock has been twenty years in the Colony, where he has made a host of friends, who will welcome him gladly on his return. His work in the Supreme Court Registry has been what might be expected of a man of his sterling character. It was not certain if Mr. Woodcock could leave just now, as both he and Mr. R. H. A. Craig, who takes his place, were on the list for leave. However, the Governor decided in his favour, and a well earned rest is now assured him.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co., of Shanghai, report:—Our home-ward freight market has been rather quiet since we last wrote, mainly on account of the holidays which have just intervened; prospects for the near future, however, are good as there seems to be plenty of cargo in the interior awaiting shipment.

Constwise.—We have no change to report in this market as there has been practically no business done during past fortnight except the ordinary "routine" work by the regular liners who have contrived to remain fairly "independent" throughout the season; orders for "tramp" tonnage, however, have been very scarce and we can hardly expect any revival until the opening of the north and the rise of water in the Yangtze.

In their coal report, the same firm states:—

Japan.—As was only to be expected there has been practically no business done on this market since we last wrote and the present weak and unsettled state of exchange still further hampers business; in Japan prices rule very firm with an upward tendency, especially for the better grades of coal, owing to the scarcity of stocks, and the stoppage of the export of Manchurian coal and prices locally have gone up all round in sympathy.

Manchurian Coal.—Since we wrote last we have received advice that the output from the Fusium Mines has been considerably reduced on account of the plague and that the export from Dalny has now stopped entirely for the same reason.

LOG BOOK.

The number and tonnage of vessels given by the Customs quarterly returns as entered and cleared at the port of Shanghai during the quarter ended December 31, 1910, was 4,427 vessels of 2,340,349 tons entered and 3,005 vessels of 2,410,228 tons cleared against 4,797 ships of 2,438,554 tons cleared in the same quarter of 1909.

Of the total entered 1,928,848 tons were under foreign flags and the remainder of 411,501 tons under the Chinese flag.

News was received at Shanghai that the Indo-China steamer Taisang, Captain R. Anderson, on her way down from Chinwangtao with coal, had sprung a leak and had been compelled to put into Port Arthur.

Mr. W. Murray, third engineer, Amara, has resigned.

Monday morning at 7 o'clock Messageries Maritimes s.s. Oceanian arrived from Shanghai.

During the recent riots at Hankow the Indo-China steamer Kingsing, which was moored at the Bund, found herself in the direct line of fire and several bullets rattled in uncomfortable proximity to the crew. One shot struck the bridge and, passing through the screen, went through the woodwork at the back.

A sailor on the British steamer Luceric, which left Kobe on the 7th, for Yokohama, was attacked by scarlet fever, and was removed to the Kasugano infectious disease hospital. A case of smallpox took place on the British steamer Nippon in Kobe.

BLUEJACKET IN TROUBLE.

John Neil, a blue jacket on H.M.S. Otter, was charged this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood with using abusive language at the Post Office, and assaulting a shroff.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. Martin, Superintendent of the Registration Department of the Post Office, stated that at 3.20 p.m. Charles Poole made a report to him, and in consequence of it he went to the counter and saw one of the shroffs, bleeding from the nose. He asked him who did it, and he pointed to the defendant outside of the counter. Before this he heard some very foul language in English. Defendant said he wished to post the parcel and was given every opportunity to do so, but apparently he had no money to do so.

C. J. Poole stated that he was a clerk in the Post Office. One of the clerks told him that the defendant had struck the shroff.

Defendant—Where were you when I was there with the parcel?—In the centre of the office.

And you say that after you arrived I used abusive language?

Yes. Chung Wah, shroff, said he was at the counter when the defendant came up with a parcel. Witness told him to go to the next office. Defendant lifted up the parcel with both his hands and after saying "One, two, three," knocked it against witness' face, and later he struck him a second time.

His Worship (to defendant)—Did you have any drink?—Yes, two pints of beer.

An officer of the ship said the defendant had a very good record.

His Worship—I find you did assault this clerk and you did use bad language in the Post Office. I impose a fine of \$7, or seven days' imprisonment.

PICKPOCKETS ABROAD.

A Chinese woman had her watch and chain stolen yesterday at the race course. Another theft of this kind occurred in a booth, a European having his watch and chain neatly taken out of his waistcoat pocket.

A long coated Chinese was charged this morning with pickpocketing \$3 odd from another man's pocket at the race course yesterday afternoon.

Complainant stated he was buying tickets in a booth and the defendant was at his side. The latter cut his pocket, and before he had time to disappear witness grabbed him by the queue and the people in the shed told him to charge him.

This case was remanded.

COMPANY REPORT.

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

In their 22nd annual report, the directors of the above company say that the past year cannot be considered unsatisfactory in view of the depression that has prevailed in Shanghai, though the net result falls short of previous years. The working account for 1910 has a credit balance of Tls. 428,043.16 as compared with Tls. 455,079.31 for 1909. The gross rentals show an increase of Tls. 10,102.75, but against this there is an increase in running expenses of Tls. 20,793.25. This increase in expenditure is largely due to decorative repairs made necessary by frequent changing tenancies and to expenditure in permanent improvements to houses on Chwang Hong Estate. The amount to the credit of profit and loss account, after adding Tls. 50,000 transferred from the equalization of dividends fund and deducting the interim dividend paid in July last, is Tls. 320,398.49 which the directors recommend for appropriation as follows:—Final dividend of 6 per cent. (making 12 per cent. for the year) on all fully paid-up shares Tls. 234,000.00; transfer to repairs and renewals account, Tls. 75,153.60; carry forward to New Account, Tls. 11,244.83.

The Austrian Consul at Calcutta says, in his last yearly report, that Java sugar is now of such high quality that it is ousting beet sugar from Austria in the Indian markets, the falling off amounting to as much as 55 per cent. Java now supplies seven-tenths of the Indian sugar imports.

CHINA'S IMPORTS.

Newspaper scribes are prone to bemoan the fate which necessitates that they should have to write about the mass of bewildering statistical returns which find a place in the ordinary Government Blue-books forwarded officially for the information of the Press. But the most brain-boggling Blue-book will make pleasant reading as compared with the Yellow-book issued by the Statistical Department of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, from whom we have to acknowledge the receipt of their returns just issued for the year before last. It is a voluminous tome, consisting of nearly 800 quarto pages and from beginning to end it does not contain one paragraph of explanatory letter-press concerning the various matters dealt with. The contents are page after page of columnar statistics. Yet one can glean a certain amount of generally interesting facts by a patient perusal of the Yellow-book.

The total net value of foreign imports into China in the year under revision, amounted to 418,153,000 Haikwan taels, an increase of 24,653,000 taels as compared with the preceding period of twelve months. Hongkong held by far the leading place amongst the importers of foreign goods to China—the value of her imports being 150,471,000 taels, or an increase of 219,000 taels over the previous year, but a decrease of more than 5,000,000 as against 1907. Imports from Great Britain fell off from 72,561,000 taels in 1908 to 68,230,000 taels, and showed a decrease in value of some 10,000,000 taels as against each of the years 1907 and 1908.

Macao's imports into China amounted to the value of 5,325,000 taels, a reduction of about half a million.

Singapore and the Straits Settlements exported to China goods to the value of 6,870,000 taels, an increase of over one million.

The imports from British India represented a value of 40,434,000 taels, or nearly ten millions more than in the twelvemonth that went before.

Japan increased her imports by some seven million taels, bringing the total value up to 59,975,000 taels. Germany sent imports to the value of a little over fifteen million taels, or about one million more than in the preceding year. The United States imported goods to the value of 32,807,000 taels—a decline of eight millions. It must be admitted that in view of Hongkong's position as chief importer of foreign goods into China, our Colony can hardly lay claim to have secured as large a share as might have been expected of enhanced trade with the Celestial Empire. In this respect she contrasts unfavourably with Japan, with British India, and slightly so with Germany—all of whom made comparatively large increases in the value of their import trade with China. The enhancement of British India's imports is rather remarkable when one considers recent regulations imposed upon the valuable opium traffic.

The big fall in imports from the United States is not accounted for. As regards the value of direct foreign import into each Customs district, Shanghai is very far ahead with goods to the value of 192 million Haikwan taels; Canton came second with nearly 89 million taels, Kowloon had over 27 millions, Tientsin 25, and Hankow 17 millions. As regards imports describable as peculiar to China may be mentioned ginseng, of which 290,000 catties, valued at one and a half million taels, were sent into the country. Beche-de-mer was imported to the value of one and three-quarter million taels and birds' nests to the amount of 627,000 taels. About three and a quarter million taels' worth of foreign tea was also imported, mostly from Japan, Formosa and British India.

On Wednesday, the Captains' Club will give a dance in their club-rooms in Queen's Road. Many invitations have been sent out. The Schornhorst band will furnish the music. As Capt. Inland, the president of the club, is absent, the vice-president, Capt. R. Martens, of the Hamburg Amerika Line, will receive the guests. The secretary, Mr. George Frien, has charge of the refreshments, etc. An enjoyable evening is assured.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

FIRST DAY.

14th inst.

Stewards:—H. E. Sir F. J. D. Luard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., H. E. Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, R.N., K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. E. Maj. Genl. C. A. Anderson, C.B.; Commodore C. J. Eyres, R.N.; The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.; The Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick; Mr. G. B. Ballou, Capt. C. J. Dwyer, Messrs. G. Friesland, H. J. Gedge, Henry Humphreys, C. H. Rose, N. J. Stabb and H. P. White.

Stewards in charge of the Scale:—The Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick and Mr. G. Friesland.

Handicapper:—Capt. G. C. Dwyer.

Judge:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.

Assistant Judge:—Mr. C. H. Rose.

Starters:—Mr. H. J. Gedge.

Second Starter:—Mr. M. W. Slade.

Time Keeper:—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. R. C. Edwards.

Clerk of the Course:—Mr. T. F. Hough.

With a continuance of the splendid weather conditions that have prevailed for the past month the opening day of the 1910-1911 races, under the auspices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, took place at the Happy Valley to-day.

The observatory weather forecast had predicted "some drizzling rain, misty," but as the day broke King Sol asserted himself and throughout the day he smiled upon the scene of gaiety with a radiance of a bright summer's day. With such perfect delightful weather it is no wonder that from an early hour there was a large attendance of spectators within the enclosure. By the fifth hour most of the private stands had been occupied. All these were alive with a profusion of coloured bunting and a lavish display of floral decorations prettily and effectively arranged.

A NEW FEATURE of the stands is the solid structure erected for the accommodation of the members of the Hongkong Club. This is a building of solid steel with concrete flooring covered in glazed tiles, the wood work being of polished teak. This erection literally forms the connecting link between the Grand Stand proper and the long line of owners' stands to the eastward. The stand is constructed on iron pillars encased in wood supporting steel girders with a forty-foot span. While, no doubt, providing much needed covered accommodation for spectators, the building unquestionably detracts from the beauty of the former open-air vacancy and gives the appearance of a congested agglomeration of structures hardly in keeping with the primitive picturesqueness of the Valley.

Among the spectators present to-day His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard was amongst one of the early arrivals. With the Governor was Lady Lugard, who was accompanied by Capt. N. Simson, private secretary, and Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, aide-de-camp.

As usual the ladies were there in large numbers and their pretty attire in light variegated tints blended well with the colours prevailing and presented a scene of uncommon beauty and liveliness.

The private booths lined one bank of the water nullah from the gateway, right down in semi-circular form to Bowrington bridge. They must have held thousands of spectators and included all sorts and conditions of men. The hucksters and the pedlars did a good day's trade. Within the rails on the course several thousands of Chinese and many Indians gathered to watch the progress of each race not as interested spectators but as genuine holiday-makers who had availed themselves of the occasion to enjoy, and thoroughly so, a capital day's outing.

IN THE CITY business was completely at a standstill after twelve o'clock. The Banks and the insurance companies had proclaimed a holiday and after noon doors were closed to business. For some time before that hour there was a steady and growing stream of people wending their way to Wong-nai-chong. The service of the Electric Tramway Co. was called into requisition to deal

with the abnormally heavy traffic and, as usual, the officials were quite equal to their arduous duties. Mr. A. Course, traffic superintendent, directed the entire arrangements which gave so much satisfaction to the general public.

Upon the police also devolved a large amount of heavy work, but the crowd was so orderly that Chief Inspector Baker and his men were relieved of much extra duties.

Punctually at 11 a.m. the first bell was rung and for

THE FIRST RACE

there were thirteen entrants. An ominous number no doubt but it did not prove unpropitious to Invicta. This pony, after his splendid performance on Friday, was tipped as the sure winner for the short race and he justified anticipations by carrying it off from Mr. Johnstone's mount Urgent who lost by a short length.

Mr. Gedge finished well in the third place on Tickey. Invicta's time is equal to her best record of 59 seconds in 1894. The Maiden Stakes proved an easy win for Mr. Vida's mount, Willow Tree, who won in a canter, three other ponies starting. For the third race of the day—the Victoria Stakes—there were again four starters, and Little Gem Rose commanded the largest share of popular favour.

Mr. Buxey's representative led for the best part of the race, but failed to keep up his pace on wheeling round the village bend and was badly beaten by the rest of the field. Cherry Tree snatched a popular win from Just in Sport who made a fine bid for victory but lost it at the post. Little Gem Rose's record time was beaten by Cherry Tree who accomplished the mile in 2.03.4.5.

This was the third successive win for the day for Mr. Vida. Fourteen ponies started for the Valley Stakes. Trix was a hot favourite. The race was the best of the day up to this stage and provided the most exciting finish, which resulted in a win for Alacrité (Mr. Johnstone up). Bantam was second and the third finished third. After this race there was an adjournment for fifteen minutes.

The Poochew Cup was the opening event in the second part of the day's programme and called out a field of four ponies: Royal Rose won in the commonest canter. The Trial Plate went to Coronation Rose. Mr. Buxey's Derby favourite, Mr. Burkill won hands down in record time, beating the previous record by two seconds. Sir Hormusjee Mody led the pony to the yeigling in stand and was accorded a popular ovation.

The Garrison Cup provided an excellent finish and was won by a nose by Blackmore Vale from Tomahawk. The winner preserves an unbroken record of being unbeaten on the local turf.

First day.

1.—The Wong-nai-chong Stakes.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Half a mile.

Capt. Farquhar's Invicta 10st. 12lb. (Vida) 1
Mr. Doleful's Urgent 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 2
Capt. H. K. Hughes' Tickey 11st. 1lb. (Gegg) 3
Capt. C. A. Chaytor's Iola 10st. 7lb. (Jorvois) 0
Messrs. Beyer and Taylor's Chowringkee 10st. 4lb. (Kremer) 0
Mr. M. Stewart's Winal 10st. 9lb. (King) 0
Mr. Borneo's Bintang 11st. 1lb. (Master) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Indragiri Chief 10st. 9lb. (Cumming) 0
Mr. Meilaud's Elbe 10st. 13lb. (Kilmanek) 0
Mr. Black's Dusel 10st. 7lb. (Hickman) 0
Mr. Bradley's Jorrocks 10st. 10lb. (Withycombe) 0
Mr. Twain's Seayced 10st. 7lb. (Humphreys) 0
Mr. Echo's O. B. 10st. 7lb. (David) 0
5 lb. allowance.

After one false start, the field was got away on fairly even terms. Tickey showed to the front from the rest, Invicta was third, Urgent closed in in the bunch, in the first lap Vida, realising the distance for a race, as a scramble only, forced the pace

and drew level with the leader whom he overtook going down the incline. Vida took the position of advantage on the rails while Gegg elected to pilot his mount on the outside course. Entering the home straight Invicta was still leading but his advantage was steadily reduced by Johnstone who, though closed in, forced Urgent's pace and the pony came dashing forward but too close to overhaul Invicta who won by a bare length. Tickey was a good third.

Time: 59 secs.

Part-Mutuel.
Ponies Win. Place.
Invicta 181 224
Urgent 70 180
Tickey 15 31

Dividends:—Win, \$7.70
Places, \$5.20, \$4.40, \$9.80
Cash sweep:—
Ticket No. 95, 1st, \$340.20
173, 2nd, \$97.20
52, 3rd, \$48.60
Commission, \$54.00

Total, \$549.00

2.—The Maiden Stakes.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies, bona fide griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Entrance \$10. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Willow Tree 11st. 1lb. (Vida) 1
Mr. Durgor's Just in Time 11st. 1lb. (Cumming) 2
Mr. Buxey's Perle d'Or Rose 11st. 4lb. (Burkill) 3
Mr. C. H. Rose's Ben Hope 11st. 1lb. (Master) 0

The start was a poor one. The quartette was split up in couples on the fall of the flag. Just in Time partnered Perle d'Or Rose and Willow Tree raced in company with Ben Hope. The Rose soon settled down in front of Just in Time followed by Willow Tree and Ben Hope. In going up the hill, Willow Tree worked up into second place followed by Ben Hope. Perle d'Or Rose losing ground fell gradually away while Willow Tree drew level with the leader. Racing down the village the order was slightly changed. Just in Time assumed the command from Willow Tree with Ben Hope third and Perle d'Or Rose fourth. In the last furlong Vida was leading and hugging the rails; he was riding easily. The race for second place was a hard struggle between the rest of the field. Willow Tree passed the winning post in a canter winning easily from Just in Time second and Perle d'Or Rose third.

Time: 1.30.4.5.

3.—The Victoria Stakes.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies, Weight for inches as per scale. Bona fide griffins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Cherry Tree 10st. 12lb. (Vida) 1
Mr. Durgor's Just in Sport 10st. 12lb. (Cumming) 2
Mr. John Peel's Rejected 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 3
Mr. Buxey's Little Gem Rose 10st. 12lb. (Burkill) 0

To a capital start Little Gem Rose made the pace for Cherry Tree, Just in Sport and Rejected. That was the order passing the spectators' stand for the first time. There was no change in the back stretch, but the third and fourth ponies changed positions nearing the Football stand where Little Gem Rose was still showing to the front. At the half-mile post Rejected and Cherry Tree raced neck and neck in the second place, Just in Sport bringing up the rear. Passing the black rock, Little Gem Rose led and Just in Sport drew on even terms with the other two. Cherry Tree challenged the leader at the village bend and successfully contested the premier place, closely pursued by Rejected. Little Gem Rose looked done up and fell away. The race to the winning post was a splendid one and Cherry Tree managed to finish with a length to spare from Just in Sport. Rejected was third and Little Gem Rose last.

Time: 2.03.4.5.

4.—The Valley Stakes.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies, bona fide griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Willow Tree 11st. 1lb. (Vida) 1
Mr. Durgor's Just in Time 11st. 1lb. (Cumming) 2
Mr. Buxey's Perle d'Or Rose 11st. 4lb. (Burkill) 3
Mr. C. H. Rose's Ben Hope 11st. 1lb. (Master) 0

The start was a poor one. The quartette was split up in couples on the fall of the flag. Just in Time partnered Perle d'Or Rose and Willow Tree raced in company with Ben Hope. The Rose soon settled down in front of Just in Time followed by Willow Tree and Ben Hope. In going up the hill, Willow Tree worked up into second place followed by Ben Hope. Perle d'Or Rose losing ground fell gradually away while Willow Tree drew level with the leader. Racing down the village the order was slightly changed. Just in Time assumed the command from Willow Tree with Ben Hope third and Perle d'Or Rose fourth. In the last furlong Vida was leading and hugging the rails; he was riding easily. The race for second place was a hard struggle between the rest of the field. Willow Tree passed the winning post in a canter winning easily from Just in Time second and Perle d'Or Rose third.

Time: 1.30.4.5.

5.—The Garrison Cup.—Presented by the Officers of the Garrison. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Blackmore Vale 11st. 9lb. (Johnstone) 1
Mr. Doleful's Tomahawk 11st. 1lb. (Vida) 2
Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 10st. 10lb. (Owner) 3
Mr. Velox's Greyback, 11st. 8lb. (Gegg) 0
Mr. Robert's Lightfoot, 10st. 13lb. (Owner) 0
Messrs. Slade and Balloch's Travenna 10st. 11lb. (King) 0
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Burn, 10st. 13lb. (Kremer) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Serbian Chief, 11st. 8lb. (Cumming) 0
5 lb. allowance.

The start was an excellent one. Greyback led the van in the first round, Highland Burn and Lightfoot being second and third, respectively; the rest of the field in a bunch. Tomahawk and Blackmore Vale, the favourites, were closed in until the Football Stand when Tomahawk drew ahead and got into third place from Kerry second and Greyback first. Before entering the village Tomahawk was doing his very best to overtake his leaders and successfully displaced Kerry and Greyback. The race now resolved itself into a fine struggle between the favourites, every inch of ground being hard contested. Mr. Johnstone's mount managed to beat Tomahawk by just a nose after a grand race.

Time: 2.07.1.5.

Dividends:—Win, \$20.90
Places, \$5.90, \$5.00, \$8.00
Cash sweep:—
Ticket No. 393, 1st, \$1,461.25
271, 2nd, 418.50
347, 3rd, 209.25
Commission, 232.50

Total, \$2,324.00

6.—The Fochew Cup.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies, Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies who have run at any previous meeting and not won a race and griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. Two miles.

Mr. Buxey's Royal Rose 11st. 4lb. (Burkill) 1
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Clover Tree 10st. 12lb. (Cumming) 2
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland King 11st. 7lb. (Gegg) 3
Mr. Bell's Perhaps 11st. 1lb. (Monteith) 0
5 lb. allowance 9lb. overweight.

This was a tame race. Highland King assumed the lead on the fall of the flag. Clover Tree was second, Perhaps third and Royal Rose fourth. This order was changed when the quartette went past the Grand Stand for the first time. Royal Rose held the command from Highland King second, Clover Tree third and Perhaps last. In this processional order the ponies raced for the first time and when they again crossed the Judge's Box Royal Rose was still in front of Highland King, who showed his heels to Clover Tree, Perhaps being last. All the jockeys were riding easy. Nearing the Golf Club, Perhaps could not maintain the speed of the leaders and gradually fell away and was no longer in the race. Negotiating the Hill for the last time Mr. Gegg gave Highland King the reins and Clover Tree also went a faster pace, reducing the leader's distance very considerably. Mr. Burkill would take no chances and kept his eye on the rivals who were, however, easily out-matched. Mr. Cumming used the whip on Clover Tree as soon as the rock was passed and the pony soon overhauled Highland King. Royal Rose was not to be beaten and Mr. Burkill simply cantered home a winner by ten lengths. Highland King finished third and Perhaps last.

Time: 4.23.4.5.

Dividends:—Win, \$5.00
Places, \$5.10, \$5.00
Cash sweep:—
Ticket No. 134, 1st, \$1,272.60
304, 2nd, 303.60
3, 3rd, 181.80
Commission, 202.00

Total, \$2,020.00

7.—The Professional Cup.—Value £50. Presented. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For griffins on date of entry and ponies that have never won a race. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes

7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Allowances accumulative. From the Two Mile Post once round and in.

Mr. Buxey's Coronation Rose, 11st. 4lb. (Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Auchendoon, 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 2
Mr. Durgor's Just in Time, 10st. 9lb. (Cumming) 3
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Burn, 10st. 12lb. (Gegg) 0
Mr. Godsal's Monmouth, 10st. 10lb. (Lambe) 0
5 lb. allowance.

Considerable interest centered in this race as being a trial of speed between the likely Derby contestants to-morrow. Just in Time led at the start, Coronation Rose being second and Monmouth third. Auchendoon was hard held behind last. Just in Time led the van for three fourths of the distance. At the green gate Auchendoon spurred and overtook successively Monmouth and Highland Burn. Just in Time began to lose his lead when drawing near the half-mile post. Auchendoon made strenuous bids to catch up to Coronation Rose, but Mr. Burkill's mount was too good for time. Coronation Rose shot ahead no sooner Mr. Burkill gave him the reins and he came with a romping pace round the bend. Once in the lead he was sure of the race, and Mr. Burkill won hands down.

Time: 2.16.2.5.

Dividends:—Win, \$8.10
Places, \$6.20, \$6.20
Cash sweep:—
Ticket No. 393, 1st, \$1,461.25
271, 2nd, 418.50
347, 3rd, 209.25
Commission, 232.50

Total, \$2,324.00

8.—The Garrison Cup.—Presented by the Officers of the Garrison. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Blackmore Vale 11st. 9lb. (Johnstone) 1
Mr. Doleful's Tomahawk 11st. 1lb. (Vida) 2
Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 10st. 10lb. (Owner) 3
Mr. Velox's Greyback, 11st. 8lb. (Gegg) 0
Mr. Robert's Lightfoot, 10st. 13lb. (Owner) 0
Messrs. Slade and Balloch's Travenna 10st. 11lb. (King) 0
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Burn, 10st. 13lb. (Kremer) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Serbian Chief, 11st. 8lb. (Cumming) 0
5 lb. allowance.

The start was an excellent one. Greyback led the van in the first round, Highland Burn and Lightfoot being second and third, respectively; the rest of the field in a bunch. Tomahawk and Blackmore Vale, the favourites, were closed in until the Football Stand when Tomahawk drew ahead and got into third place from Kerry second and Greyback first. Before entering the village Tomahawk was doing his very best to overtake his leaders and successfully displaced Kerry and Greyback. The race now resolved itself into a fine struggle between the favourites, every inch of ground being hard contested. Mr. Johnstone's mount managed to beat Tomahawk by just a nose after a grand race.

Time: 2.07.1.5.

Dividends:—Win, \$10.50
Places, \$5.90, \$5.70, \$15.00
Cash sweep:—
Ticket No. 310, 1st, \$1,515.15
190, 2nd, \$432.00
172, 3rd, \$216.45
Commission, \$240.50

Total, 2,405.00

9.—The Professional Cup.—Value £50. Presented. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For griffins on date of entry and ponies that have never won a race. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes

7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Allowances accumulative. From the Two Mile Post once round and in.

Mr. Buxey's Coronation Rose, 11st. 4lb. (Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Auchendoon, 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 2
Mr. Durgor's Just in Time, 10st. 9lb. (Cumming) 3
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Burn, 10st. 12lb. (Gegg) 0
Mr. Godsal's Monmouth, 10st. 10lb. (Lambe) 0
5 lb. allowance.

Considerable interest centered in this race as being a trial of speed between the likely Derby contestants to-morrow. Just in Time led at the start, Coronation Rose being second and Monmouth third. Auchendoon was hard held behind last. Just in Time led the van for three fourths of the distance. At the green gate Auchendoon spurred and overtook successively Monmouth and Highland Burn. Just in Time began to lose his lead when drawing near the half-mile post. Auchendoon made strenuous bids to catch up to Coronation Rose, but Mr. Burkill's mount was too good for time. Coronation Rose shot ahead no sooner Mr. Burkill gave him the reins and he came with a romping pace round the bend. Once in the lead he was sure of the race, and Mr. Burkill won hands down.

Time: 2.16.2.5.

Dividends:—Win, \$8.10
Places, \$6.20, \$6.20
Cash sweep:—
Ticket No. 393, 1st, \$1,461.25
271, 2nd, 418.50
347, 3rd, 209.25
Commission, 232.50

Total, \$2,324.00

10.—The Professional Cup.—Value £50. Presented. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For griffins on date of entry and ponies that have never won a race. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes

7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Allowances accumulative. From the Two Mile Post once round and in.

Mr. Buxey's Coronation Rose, 11st. 4lb. (Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Auchendoon, 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 2
Mr. Durgor's Just in Time, 10st. 9lb. (Cumming) 3
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Burn, 10st. 12lb. (Gegg) 0
Mr. Godsal's Monmouth, 10st. 10lb. (Lambe) 0
5 lb. allowance.

Considerable interest centered in this race as being a trial of speed between the likely Derby contestants to-morrow. Just in Time led at the start, Coronation Rose being second and Monmouth third. Auchendoon was hard held behind last. Just in Time led the van for three fourths of the distance. At the green gate Auchendoon spurred and overtook successively Monmouth and Highland Burn. Just in Time began to lose his lead when drawing near the half-mile post. Auchendoon made strenuous bids to catch up to Coronation Rose, but Mr. Burkill's mount was too good for time. Coronation Rose shot ahead no sooner Mr. Burkill gave him the reins and he came with a romping pace round the bend. Once in the lead he was sure of the race, and Mr. Burkill won hands down.

Time: 2.16.2.5.

Dividends:—Win, \$20.90
Places, \$5.90, \$5.00, \$8.00
Cash sweep:—
Ticket No. 393, 1st, \$1,461.25
271, 2nd, 418.50
347, 3rd, 209.25
Commission, 232.50

Total, \$2,324.00

6.—The Fochew Cup.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies, Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies who have run at any previous meeting and not won a race and griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. Two miles.

Mr. Buxey's Royal Rose 11st. 4lb. (Burkill) 1
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Clover Tree 10st. 12lb. (Cumming) 2
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland King 11st. 7lb. (Gegg) 3
Mr. Bell's Perhaps 11st. 1lb. (Monteith) 0
5 lb. allowance 9lb. overweight.

This was a tame race. Highland King assumed the lead on the fall of the flag. Clover Tree was second, Perhaps third and Royal Rose fourth. This order was changed when the quartette went past the Grand Stand for the first time. Royal Rose held the command from Highland King second, Clover Tree third and Perhaps last. In this processional order the ponies raced for the first time and when they again crossed the Judge's Box Royal Rose was still in front of Highland King, who showed his heels to Clover Tree, Perhaps being last. All the jockeys were riding easy. Nearing the Golf Club, Perhaps could not maintain the speed of the leaders and gradually fell away and was no longer in the race. Negotiating the Hill for the last time Mr. Gegg gave Highland King the reins and Clover Tree also went a faster pace, reducing the leader's distance very considerably. Mr. Burkill would take no chances and kept his eye on the rivals who were, however, easily out-matched. Mr. Cumming used the whip on Clover Tree as soon as the rock was passed and the pony soon overhauled Highland King. Royal Rose was not to be beaten and Mr. Burkill simply cantered home a winner by ten lengths. Highland King finished third and Perhaps last.

Time: 4.23.4.5.

Dividends:—Win, \$5.00
Places, \$5.10, \$5.00
Cash sweep:—
Ticket No. 134, 1st, \$1,272.60
304, 2nd, 303.60
3, 3rd, 181.80
Commission, 202.00

Total, \$2,020.00

7.—The Professional Cup.—Value £50. Presented. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For griffins on date of entry and ponies that have never won a race. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes

7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Allowances accumulative. From the Two Mile Post once round and in.

Mr. Buxey's Coronation Rose, 11st. 4lb. (Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Auchendoon, 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 2
Mr. Durgor's Just in Time, 10st. 9lb. (Cumming) 3
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Burn, 10st. 12lb. (Gegg) 0
Mr. Godsal's Monmouth, 10st. 10lb. (Lambe) 0
5 lb. allowance.

Considerable interest centered in this race as being a trial of speed between the likely Derby contestants to-morrow. Just in Time led at the start, Coronation Rose being second and Monmouth third. Auchendoon was hard held behind last. Just in Time led the van for three fourths of the distance. At the green gate Auchendoon spurred and overtook successively Monmouth and Highland Burn. Just in Time began to lose his lead when drawing near the half-mile post. Auchendoon made strenuous bids to catch up to Coronation Rose, but Mr. Burkill's mount was too good for time. Coronation Rose shot ahead no sooner Mr. Burkill gave him the reins and he came with a romping pace round the bend. Once in the lead he was sure of the race, and Mr. Burkill won hands down.

Time: 2.16.2.5.

Dividends:—Win, \$8.10
Places, \$6.20, \$6.20
Cash sweep:—
Ticket No. 393, 1st, \$1,461.25
271, 2nd, 418.50
347, 3rd, 209.25
Commission, 232.50

Total, \$2,324.00

8.—The Garrison Cup.—Presented by the Officers of the Garrison. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Blackmore Vale 11st. 9lb. (Johnstone) 1
Mr. Doleful's Tomahawk 11st. 1lb. (Vida) 2
Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 10st. 10lb. (Owner) 3
Mr. Velox's Greyback, 11st. 8lb. (Gegg) 0
Mr. Robert's Lightfoot, 10st. 13lb. (Owner) 0
Messrs. Slade and Balloch's Travenna 10st. 11lb. (King) 0
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Burn, 10st. 13lb. (Kremer) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Serbian Chief, 11st. 8lb. (Cumming) 0
5 lb. allowance.

The start was an excellent one. Greyback led the van in the first round, Highland Burn and Lightfoot being second and third, respectively; the rest of the field in a bunch. Tomahawk and Blackmore Vale, the favourites, were closed in until the Football Stand when Tomahawk drew ahead and got into third place from Kerry second and Greyback first. Before entering the village Tomahawk was doing his very best to overtake his leaders and successfully displaced Kerry and Greyback. The race now resolved itself into a fine struggle between the favourites, every inch of ground being hard contested. Mr. Johnstone's mount managed to beat Tomahawk by just a nose after a grand race.

To win.	Places
Coronation Rose	872 076
Willow Tree	124 200
Auchendoon	307 360
Apple Tree	20 69
Just in Time	30 75

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that Coronation Rose started the strongest favourite. After the jockeys had weighed out, the spectators watched with intense excitement the arrival of the ponies. Willow Tree led all the way until the last quarter when the race for the blue ribbon of the meeting resolved itself into a splendid struggle between Auchendoon (John Peel's) and Coronation Rose (Buxey's). Honours were captured by Sir Hornumjee's representative who established another Derby record in the splendid time of 3m. 09sec. The veteran sportsman and his jockey (Mr. Burkill) were applauded and cheered by the crowd as Sir Hornumjee led Coronation Rose into the weighing-in stand. Mr. Johnstone (Auchendoon's rider) also received a very popular ovation.

The German Cup was won comparatively easily by Tarf, Mr. Burkill up.

Details of other races will be found below:

1.—The Jockey Cup.—Winner \$400. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. To be ridden by jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts previous to this meeting in Hongkong or China. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Entrance \$10. Once round.

Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 11st. 1lb. (Hickman) 1
Mr. Dofat's Tomahawk, 11st. 1lb. (Kremer) 2
Mr. Billiards' Shellout, 11st. 1lb. (Humphreys) 3
Capt. H. K. Hughes' Ticker, 11st. 7lb. (Hoygate) 0
Messrs. Slade and Balloch's Trevenna, 11st. 1lb. (Monteith) 0
Mr. Twin's Seaweed, 11st. 0lb. (Williams) 0
Mr. Roberts' Lightfoot, 11st. 4lb. (Roberts) 0
Mr. Medico's Glendalough, 11st. 4lb. (Seth) 0
Mr. Macdo's Inca, 10st. 12lb. (Lambie) 0
Mr. Waylong's Mullagatway, 11st. 3lb. (Morley) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Indragiri Chief, 10st. 0lb. (David) 0
Mr. H. A. Law's The Ramp, 10st. 0lb. (Bishop) 0
Mr. Echo's O. B., 10st. 12lb. (Klimanek) 0
Mr. Moiland's Elbe, 11st. 4lb. (Klimanek) 0

6lb. over.

There were fourteen starters. Kerry had the best of a poor start, but Mr. Hickman allowed The Ramp to rush ahead at the bridge followed by Indragiri Chief. Tomahawk was right away back in the bunch. The Ramp surrendered the lead to Shellout at the Football Stand where Kerry and Tomahawk also rushed to the front. Nearing the Rock Shellout was in the van, but the favourites' pace was too hot for him and at the bend the race lay between Kerry and Tomahawk. Hickman's mount had the rails and Kremer the outside course. Both applied the whip vigorously and Kerry won by half a length. Shellout was a good third.

Time: 1.56.
Dividends:—Win, \$12.30
Places, \$5.40, \$3.10, \$1.00
Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 92, 1st, \$396.90
112, 2nd, \$113.40
54, 3rd, \$50.70
Commission, \$63.00

Total, \$630.00

2.—The Exchange Plate.—Value \$1,000. Presented by the Bankers and Exchange brokers of Hongkong. Second to receive \$250; and third \$100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$15. From the Two Mile Post once round and in.

Mr. Buxey's Cecile Rose 10st. 12lb. (Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Blackmore Vale 11st. 2lb. (Johnstone) 2
Mr. Durgor's Just in Time 10st. 12lb. (Cumming) 3
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Cherry Tree 11st. 5lb. (Vida) 0
7lb. penalty.

The start was a good one. Cecile Rose led the way for Just in Time and Blackmore Vale and Cherry Tree kept in close company together. The same order was maintained passing the Grand Stand, on to the straight round the Golf Club bend and the Football Stand. At the bottom of the hill, Cherry Tree made an effort to close with the leaders and he and Blackmore Vale reduced the distance between them and Cecile Rose. The latter was still leading passing the rock, but he was overhauled by Just in Time for the next furlong. Cherry Tree being third and Blackmore Vale fourth. Rose soon regained his leadership and Cherry Tree and Just in Time lost their positions successively to Blackmore Vale. A capital race ensued in the home straight and Cecile Rose beat Johnstone's mount at the post by a short length.

Time: 2.21.4.5.

Dividends:—Win, \$12.90
Places, \$11.80, \$8.40
Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 159, 1st, \$743.40
53, 2nd, \$212.40
165, 3rd, \$106.20
Commission, \$118.00

Total, \$1,180.00

3.—The Hongkong Derby.—A sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$2,000 added. For China ponies, bona fide griffins on date of entry. First pony to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; and third 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

Mr. Buxey's Coronation Rose, 11st. 4lb. (Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Auchendoon, 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 2
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Willow Tree, 11st. 1lb. (Vida) 3
Mr. Durgor's Just in Time, 11st. 1lb. (Cumming) 0
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Apple Tree, 11st. 1lb. (King) 0

Five ponies faced the starter. Coronation Rose carried the heaviest number of backers. Apple Tree's jockey wore a white cap. Willow Tree was the first to show on the field and wasted to the starting post. Coronation Rose trotted past the members' stand as far as the village and Mr. Burkill sent him on a short, sharp sprint to the back stretch. Auchendoon was by the mark a short distance from the bridge. Apple Tree followed and Just in Time was the last to put in an appearance. After one false start when Auchendoon and Coronation Rose ran away, the starters sent the field away on level terms. Willow Tree settled down in front of Coronation Rose second, Auchendoon third, Just in Time fourth and Apple Tree fifth. The last two exchanged places on emerging from the Rock. The first time past the spectators' stand the order was: Willow Tree, Just in Time, Apple Tree, Coronation Rose and Auchendoon, all the jockeys riding easy. The order was maintained in the back stretch. At the 3-4 mile post Johnstone gave Auchendoon the reins and the black pony at once rushed into fourth place and still keeping on the outside he moved into third place. By the time the Football Stand was reached Auchendoon had got into second place with Coronation Rose on his heels in the third, Apple Tree fourth and Just in Time fifth. Willow Tree leading in the van. The two favourites were going at a terrific pace and Mr. Marshall's selected was steadily losing his advantage; he had a bare length lead only when coming out of the rock, Auchendoon being second from Coronation Rose by half a length, two lengths separating him from Apple Tree and Just in Time now completely out of the race. Round the Village bend, Willow Tree's chances faded before Auchendoon and Coronation Rose who took his first and second places in turn. Mr. Burkill piloted his mount along the rails and hugging the position of vantage raced home with Auchendoon on the outside. Both riders used the whip freely and the race looked like either until Coronation Rose assumed the lead by a clear length when Mr. Burkill sure of the race rode past the winning post victorious by a length from Auchendoon second, Willow Tree third, Apple Tree fourth and Just in Time last. The race was run in record

Time: 3.00.

Dividends:—Win, \$7.00
Places, \$5.80, \$3.00

Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 329, 1st, \$1,455.30
211, 2nd, \$415.80
415, 3rd, \$207.90
Commission, \$231.00

Total, \$2,310.00

4.—The Lusitano Cup.—Presented by the members of the Club Lusitano. For China ponies, bona fide griffins on date of entry. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. Weight for inches as per scale.

Time: 1.15.

Dividends:—Win, \$17.50
Places, \$8, \$5.70, \$14.40
Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 329, 1st, \$1,455.30
211, 2nd, \$415.80
415, 3rd, \$207.90
Commission, \$231.00

Total, \$2,310.00

5.—The China Stakes.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of seasons 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 that have not won more than one race allowed 10 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Five furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's Rejected 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 1
Mr. Buxey's Pet Rose 10st. 12lb. (Burkill) 2
Mr. C. H. Ross' Bonifacio 10st. 10lb. (Hickman) 2
Mr. Roberts' Lightfoot, 10st. 4lb. (Roberts) 0
Mr. Dryadust's Gondolier 10st. 7lb. (Kremer) 0
Mr. Cymru's Dylluan 10st. 12lb. (Williams) 0
Capt. Farquhar's Invicta 10st. 9lb. (Vida) 0
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland King 11st. 7lb. (King) 0
Mr. Echo's O. B., 10st. 8lb. (Klimanek) 0
Mr. Gilpin's Caprice 10st. 4lb. (David) 0

5lb. allowance.
\$1 lb. over.
\$3 lb. over.
\$7 lb. penalty.
\$1 lb. over.

Rejected had the best of a bad start and held it to the finish. Invicta was displaced by Bonifacio and Pet Rose at the bend. Mr. Burkill tried hard to equalise with Rejected, but Mr. Johnstone's mount had too great a lead to be overhauled and he won comfortably.

Time: 1.15.

Dividends:—Win, \$17.50
Places, \$8, \$5.70, \$14.40
Cash sweep:—

Cash sweep:—
Ticket No. 683, 1st, \$4,572.40
271, 2nd, 1,306.40
120, 3rd, 653.20
Commission, 748.00

Total, 7,280.00

4.—The German Cup.—Presented by the members of the Club Germania. Second to receive \$200; and third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Maclean and Macdonald's Tarf, 10st. 12lb. (Burkill) 1
Mr. Thomas' Mustard, 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 2
Mr. H. B. Pike's Artesian 10st. 12lb. (Vida) 3
Mr. R. A. Bowen, 11st. 1lb. (Kremer) 0
Mr. M. Stewart's Wirral, 10st. 9lb. (King) 0
Messrs. Lubbock and Noble's Alacrity, 10st. 9lb. (Lambie) 0

Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Burn, 11st. 4lb. (Roberts) 0
Major Grace's First Revolt 11st. 4lb. (Monteith) 0
Capt. Dwyer's Talcot 10st. 12lb. (Cumming) 0
Mr. Black's Dandel 10st. 12lb. (Hickman) 0

Ten ponies started. Wirral secured a big advantage at the start and soon made the pace a rapid one for the rest of the ponies, all being in a bunch together. The two best fancied—Mustard and Tarf—were lying behind in the fifth and sixth positions, but moved up at the foot of the incline to the rock. Wirral lost his long lead at the rock to Artesian who was leading on entering the village. Burkill moved Tarf on to the outside course and overhauled the leader into the home straight, Mustard being third from Artesian. Tarf won with a length to spare. Mustard second and Artesian third.

Time: 2.40.1-5.

Dividends:—Win, \$17.50
Places, \$6.20, \$5.30, \$7.00
Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 77, 1st, \$1,417.50
22, 2nd, \$405.00
88, 3rd, \$202.50
Commission, \$225.50

Total, \$2,250.00

5.—The China Stakes.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of seasons 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 that have not won more than one race allowed 10 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Five furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's Rejected 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 1
Mr. Buxey's Pet Rose 10st. 12lb. (Burkill) 2
Mr. C. H. Ross' Bonifacio 10st. 10lb. (Hickman) 2
Mr. Roberts' Lightfoot, 10st. 4lb. (Roberts) 0
Mr. Dryadust's Gondolier 10st. 7lb. (Kremer) 0
Mr. Cymru's Dylluan 10st. 12lb. (Williams) 0
Capt. Farquhar's Invicta 10st. 9lb. (Vida) 0
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland King 11st. 7lb. (King) 0
Mr. Echo's O. B., 10st. 8lb. (Klimanek) 0
Mr. Gilpin's Caprice 10st. 4lb. (David) 0

5lb. allowance.
\$1 lb. over.
\$3 lb. over.
\$7 lb. penalty.
\$1 lb. over.

Rejected had the best of a bad start and held it to the finish. Invicta was displaced by Bonifacio and Pet Rose at the bend. Mr. Burkill tried hard to equalise with Rejected, but Mr. Johnstone's mount had too great a lead to be overhauled and he won comfortably.

Time: 1.15.

Dividends:—Win, \$17.50
Places, \$6.20, \$5.30, \$7.00
Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 77, 1st, \$1,417.50
22, 2nd, \$405.00
88, 3rd, \$202.50
Commission, \$225.50

Total, \$2,250.00

6.—The Navy Cup.—Presented by the Officers of His Majesty's Fleet. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 10 lb.; other winners 7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. From the Two Mile Post once round and in.

Bantam, 10st. 12lb. (King) 1
Auchendolly, 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 2
Inca, 10st. 12lb. (Cumming) 3

Time: 2.25.

Pari-mutuel.—Winner, \$18.60
Places, 1st, \$5.70; 2nd, \$5.50; 3rd, \$15.00

Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr. Buxey's Aurora Rose 11st. 4lb. (Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Auchendolly 11st. 1lb. (Johnstone) 2
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Tarn 10st. 7lb. (Kremer) 3
Mr. Durgor's Just in Time 10st. 9lb. (Cumming) 0
Mr. C. H. Ross' Bonifacio 11st. 1lb. (Hickman) 0
Mr. Buxey's Gardonia Rose 10st. 12lb. (King) 0
5lb. allowance.

A good start. Just in Time on the rails led the way for Auchendolly. Just in Time was challenged by Auchendolly who showed to the front at the village bend. Aurora Rose coming up strong from behind disputed the leadership with Auchendolly and Johnstone's mount had to surrender to the better pony. Aurora Rose won hand down. Auchendolly was a bad second. Highland Tarn finished third.

Time: 2.07.

Dividends:—Win, \$14.20
Places, \$5.90, \$3.30, \$18.70
Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 52, 1st, \$1,981.35
534, 2nd, \$506.10
399, 3rd, \$233.05
Commission, \$314.50

Total, \$3,145.00

7.—The Challenge Cup.—Value one hundred guineas. For China ponies. A forced entry of \$10 each, but optional to China ponies subscription griffins of this or previous seasons. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won two years consecutively by a pony or ponies the bona fide property of the same owner or owners. Winner to receive \$300 and 70 per cent. second \$100 and 20 per cent. third \$50 and 10 per cent. of the entrance fees until the Cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive 75 per cent. and third pony 25 per cent. of the entrance fees. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Buxey's Royal Rose, 11st. 4lb. (Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Discarded 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 2
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Clove Tree, 10st. 12lb. (Cumming) 3
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Maple Tree, 10st. 12lb. (Vida) 0

On the word "go" Maple Tree went to the front, followed by his stable companion, Royal Rose third and Discarded bringing up the rear. Clove Tree soon began to make the running for Maple Tree; followed by Royal Rose, Maple Tree and Discarded. In the first half mile the field went in company; Clove Tree partnered Maple Tree and Royal Rose Discarded. When the Stand was passed the order had reversed and the quartette was thus formed: Maple Tree, Royal Rose, Clove Tree and Discarded. In front of the Stands Mr. Burkill loosened the reins and Royal Rose, answering gamely, shot ahead. At the same time Discarded crept into second place; the companions Tree were behind. Maple Tree closed in with Discarded going up the Rock, but he was soon out-distanced and from this stage dropped out of the race. Clove Tree got into third place. Royal Rose had a comfortable lead in the home straight, and won easily. Discarded was second, Clove Tree third and Maple Tree last.

Time: 3.50.

Dividends:—Win, \$6.20
Places, \$5.10, \$5.70
Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 286, 1st, \$1,940.40
244, 2nd, \$554.40
71, 3rd, \$277.20

8.—The Navy Cup.—Presented by the Officers of His Majesty's Fleet. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 10 lb.; other winners 7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. From the Two Mile Post once round and in.

Bantam, 10st. 12lb. (King) 1
Auchendolly, 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 2
Inca, 10st. 12lb. (Cumming) 3

Time: 2.25.

Pari-mutuel.—Winner, \$18.60
Places, 1st, \$5.70; 2nd, \$5.50; 3rd, \$15.00

Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile and a

half.

Mr. King, the winning jockey.

THIRD DAY.

10th inst.

Another race meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club will go down to the sporting annals of the Colony as a thoroughly successful one. The season brought to a close this afternoon has been thoroughly enjoyable in every respect and the racing has been "clean" and sportsmanlike in the truest sense of the terms. None begrudged the wins by either pony, jockey or stable. In every event the best horse, the best jockey and the most deserving stable won. The Stewards of the Jockey Club in general and the indefatigable Clerk of the Course in particular must be highly gratified at the results attained with so much thanks. The officials in charge of the "parimutuel" also, under the direction of Messrs. I. P. Madar and U. Ramjain, have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the manner in which the arrangements were carried out. In not a single instance was complaint heard and the paying out booths did not detain the winning patrons any longer than the circumstances allowed. Considering the very heavy congestion to cash the winning tickets at the end of each race, the shroffs have been doing remarkably well.

The Police also, as usual, were thoroughly efficient in maintaining the abnormal traffic, and though petty cases of pickpockets and minor thefts are inevitable where large crowds "do congregate," some were detected and the miscreants promptly arrested and punished. The Electric Tramway Company, whose services came under the personal control of Mr. A. Course, the traffic superintendent, left nothing to be desired, and the absolute immunity from any serious accidents on the three days spoke well for the efficiency of the organisation.

To-day was

LADIES' DAY,

and the clerk of the weather has not been quite so propitious to the gentler sex. The morning broke dull and cloudy and in the early part of the forenoon there was a slight drizzling rain and heavy mist with a nasty north-easterly wind. The sun made several attempts to show his face in the course of the day but the clouds were too heavy and, though threatening rain fortunately held off. The attendance was quite as large as on the first two days. Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard arrived in the enclosure before the first race and remained to the end of the races. The band of the K.O.Y.L.I. enlivened the proceedings with a delightful programme of music skillfully rendered.

THE FIRST RACE.

The Grand Stand Stakes—was a disappointment because of the miserable start. It was no race. Willow Tree was given a "walk over" in the bad start. The other four ponies did not race when the jockeys realised the hopelessness of drawing level with Willow Tree. This pony beat the previous record time for this race. Spring Rose won the Great Southern Stakes in a common canter; the favourite (Discarded) finished third. The decision in the Hongkong Stakes gave rise to considerable public comment. As viewed from the stand the second place was disputed by Donau and Inca. They finished in the order named after, Alacrity had passed the post a winner. But the telegraph hoisted Trevenna for second and Donau third. There can be no question that the award is not in accord with public opinion. But as the gods had spoken the decision could not be reversed.

The race for

THE LADIES' PURSE

produced the surprise of the meeting. Eight ponies started and betting was all on Rejected and Lucullus Rose, both of which ponies were handicapped by their 12 lbs. penalty. After a capital race when Dylluan led for the best part of the distance Pet Rose (Mr. King up) romped home an easy winner. Caprice (ridden by Mr. David) ran second to the surprise of the spectators and between Rejected and Lucullus Rose. The condition of the race was that it must be ridden by unmarried jockeys. Sir Hornumjee Mody led the winning pony to the weighing-in stand, and cheers were loud and long for Mr. King, the winning jockey.

The presentation of the purse was made by Miss Eyres, daughter of Commodore Eyres, all adjourning to the Grand Stand for the purpose. After receiving the purse from the lady, Mr. King presented Miss Eyres with a lovely bouquet of flowers tied together with silk streamers of the Club's colours. Mr. King had the honour of escorting the lady to luncheon.

The results of the races after the fifteen interval will be found below.

1.—The Grand Stand Stakes.—Winner \$600. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China Ponies, bona fide griffins on date of entry. Winners of one race 5 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Subscription griffins allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Willow Tree 11st. 6lb. (Vida) 1

Mr. John Peel's Auchendolly 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 2

Mr. C. H. Ross' Ben Heo 11st. 11lb. (King) 3

Mr. Durgor's Just in Time 11st. 1lb. (Hickman) 0

Mr. Buxey's Gardonia Rose 10st. 12lb. (Burkill) 0

5lb. penalty.

Five ponies started. There was some trouble before the fall of the flag and when the field was let "go," Willow Tree was lengths before Auchendolly, Ben Heo, Gardonia Rose and Just in Time. Willow Tree's advantage was far too great for any of the other ponies to attempt to catch him up, and the field did not race at all. Willow Tree had a practical walk over.

Time: 1.29.2-5.

Dividends:—Win, \$8.60
Places, \$5.00, \$5.10

Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 174, 1st, \$365.40
112, 2nd, 104.40
11, 3rd, 52.20

2.—The Great Southern Stakes.—Winner \$600. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb.; subscription griffins of season 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One and a quarter.

Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose 11st. 1lb. (Burkill) 1

Mr. Buxey's Cecile Rose 11st. 5lb. (Cumming) 2

Mr. John Peel's Discarded 10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 3

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Clove Tree 10st. 12lb. (Vida) 0

7lb. penalty.

The start was a capital one. Discarded led the quartette slightly. Clove Tree was second and the Companion Roses kept together behind. Clove Tree showed to the front the first time past the Grand Stand. Discarded and Spring Rose maintained a partnership in the second place, followed by Cecile Rose fourth. Spring Rose broke away from Discarded when opposite the Stands and drew level with the leader in front of the Golf Stand. He overtook the latter before reaching Bowington Gate, and Clove Tree had to make way for Discarded who got into second place and Cecile Rose was last. In processional order the quartette negotiated the hill, past the rock, and down the incline. Spring Rose increased his lead at the village bend and Cecile Rose displaced Clove Tree. Discarded was out distanced by Cecile Rose in the home straight, and the order past the winning post was: Spring Rose, Cecile Rose, Discarded, and Clove Tree.

Time: 2.41.2-5.

Dividends:—Win, \$9.30
Places, \$6.00, \$12.70

Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 24, 1st, \$993.00
74, 2nd, \$198.00
130, 3rd, \$90.00

3.—The Hongkong Stakes.—Winner \$750. Second \$250. Third \$125. A forced entry for China ponies subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 7 lb. extra; non-winners allowed 3 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile and a

half.

Mr. King, the winning jockey.

Time: 1.54.

Dividends:—Win, \$31.20
Places: 1st, \$8.40; 2nd, \$33.90; 3rd, \$6.40

Mr. Dargor's Just in Time
11st. 1lb. (Canning) 1
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Apple Tree
11st. 9lb. (Vida) 2
Mr. Buxey's Aurora Rose 11st.
9lb. (Burkill) 3
Mr. John Peel's Auchenkeech
10st. 9lb. (Johnstone) 0
Mr. C. H. Ross's Ben Hope 11st.
1lb. (Hickman) 0
Mr. Dargor's Just in Time
9lb. (King) 0
5lb. penalty.

A very even start. Just in time away from the field in the first furlong, followed by Ben Hope, Apple Tree, Just in Time, Aurora Rose and Auchenkeech. The order was unchanged until going up the incline when Auchenkeech moved into fifth position and Aurora Rose fourth. Entering the village the leader lost his advantage to Ben Hope and Apple Tree, the latter getting into second place at the bend. Aurora Rose coming up strong on the outside unsuccessfully challenged Willow Tree who little suspecting Just in Time, the latter spurred and snatched the race from Willow Tree by half a length. Aurora Rose and Just in Time finished level for third place.

Time: 1.48.1-5
The previous record was beaten by 4-5 second.
Dividends:—\$39.80
Places, \$5.00, \$5.50, Just in Time \$6.20; Aurora Rose \$5.
Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 411, 1st, \$1,770.30
378, 2nd, \$505.80
324 & 51, 3rd, \$120.45

6.—The Phaeton Stakes.—Handicap. Winner \$500; Second \$150; Third \$75. For China ponies that have run at any Gymkhana meeting and griffins on date of entry. Winners at this meeting and non-starters barred. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's Auchenkeech
10st. 12lb. (Johnstone) 1
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland
Tarn 10st. 11lb. (Vida) 2
Mr. Dolefill's Tomahawk 10st.
2lb. (Hickman) 3
Mr. Buxey's Perle d'Or 10st.
10st. 12lb. (Burkill) 0
Messrs. Stude and Balloch's
Trevint 10st. 9lb. (King) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadorie's Belgian
Chief 10st. 8lb. (Canning) 0
4lb. overweight.

Perle d'Or Rose assumed the lead at the start, Tomahawk second, Highland Tarn third and Belgian Chief was left at the post. On the first round Perle d'Or Rose led followed by Tomahawk and Auchenkeech, Belgian Chief bringing up the rear. Auchenkeech worked up opposite the stands as Belgian Chief forged ahead and raced neck and neck in the first place Trevint being last. Down the incline into the village the leaders were challenged by Auchenkeech and Tomahawk. Mr. Johnstone's mount, succeeded and the race to the winning post was an exciting one between Auchenkeech and Tomahawk. Mr. John Peel's pony won and Highland Tarn was a good second.

7.—The Governor's Cup.—Presented by His Excellency Sir F. J. D. Lugard. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale.

Inca 1
Donau 2
Cocoanut Tree 3

SUPREME COURT.

At the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning, Mr. Justice Hazeland took some further evidence in the case of Hop Sun v. the Kam Kuk Lam firm, who claimed \$1,111.40 for samshu supplied.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davidson for the defendant.

During the cross-examination of the plaintiff, Counsel was unable to obtain a satisfactory reply to a question with regard to the amount paid as tax on the spirit sold by him.

Counsel was adverse to putting a leading question, but his honour solved the difficulty by directing Counsel to put the question specifically. At this stage the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

TO FIGHT THE PLAGUE IN THE NORTH.

PLUCKY CANTON M.D.'s
LEAVE HONGKONG
TO-DAY.

10th inst.

A good deal of public indignation has been aroused by the apparently apathetic attitude of the Chinese Government towards the alarming epidemic of plague in the North and their failure to take effective measures to stamp it out before it had assumed the vast proportions that it now presents. But it is to be admitted, after all, that the authorities are not by any means dead to a sense of their responsibility in this matter.

And if anything were needed to prove this fact it would be found in the departure from Hongkong to-day of nine Canton doctors—one European and eight Chinese—bound for Mukden to assist in the fight against the terrible scourge that has fallen upon the northern part of the Chinese Empire. The party of medical staffs left this afternoon by the s.s. "Anhui," which is due to arrive on Saturday in Shanghai, whence they will tranship for Dairen and travel on to Mukden by rail. Mukden is in the very centre of the plague-stricken area, and upon these gallant doctors will devolve some very strenuous work.

STRENUOUS WORK.

The doctors have volunteered their services in response to an appeal made for medical assistance from South China. Out of the 200 European medical men in the South, the only one to volunteer has been Dr. James Taylor, who has charge of the Leper Colony at Canton, outside the walls of the city. Whilst awaiting the Shanghai steamer, Dr. Taylor and his Chinese confederates stayed at the China Hotel.

Yesterday evening a representative of the "Hongkong Telegraph" had an opportunity of meeting the relief party and was able to glean some very interesting facts about the mission and its objects. The Chinese doctors are mostly young men, typical of the advancement made by the Chinese nation of recent times in the adoption of Western science in medical treatment.

They are all qualified M.D.'s holding either English or American diplomas, with the exception of one, who holds a Japanese certificate. It is true that none of them has had any previous experience in plague work, so that upon Dr. Taylor will fall the work of training them in the latest methods of plague treatment. This will be pursued on the journey to Mukden by means of lectures and practical illustrations.

In entering upon this work, the doctors are taking their lives in their hands, for, as is well known, the death-rate in pneumonic plague epidemics is

100 PER CENT.

Of course, every precaution will be taken to ensure immunity from the disease whilst working in the infected districts. Immediately upon going aboard the steamer Dr. Taylor inoculated himself and all the others accompanying him with anti-plague serum. Of this serum, which is obtained from Paris, Dr. Taylor is taking a large quantity with him for use in the North. The effect of the injection of the serum is to cause local swelling and fever, lasting for two or three days as a rule. Its value has been proved in many other countries where plague is endemic, and its use in North China so far has been attended with satisfactory results.

When the party of Canton doctors reach Mukden, of which district Dr. Christie is in charge, it is expected that they will be despatched to that part of the province lying to the south-east of the city.

It is too early yet to state exactly the plans of the headquarter authorities in this respect, but in all probability Dr. Taylor will be put in charge of a sub-central district with outlying stations, each looked after by a Chinese doctor.

If this plan is carried out, Dr. Taylor intends to ask for a military cordon to be placed around the district for which he will be responsible, so as to ensure that none of the inhabitants of the infected area shall escape into the towns and villages which are free from plague. The spread of the pest could have been largely checked had

this action been taken by the authorities at the outset.

It is unquestionable that the situation in the North as regards the prevalence of plague is very much worse than has yet been stated in any newspaper. The officials are taking every means possible to prevent the real state of things from becoming known to the outside world. Already many millions of dollars have been lost by the Chinese merchants and traders owing to the epidemic.

After all, it is doubtful whether this is the best possible policy. In Dr. Taylor's opinion, it would be far better for the Government to face the situation straight without seeking for one moment to minimise its seriousness; and, if necessary, to compensate the merchants for

LOSS OF TRADE.

rather than run the risk of having the epidemic over-run the entire country by keeping open the lines of communication and failing to isolate completely the areas already infected. Had this method been adopted at the beginning, very likely it would have proved much more economical than the extensive medical operations which it has now been found necessary to adopt.

Dr. Taylor and his coadjutors, coming as they do from South China, will be bound to feel the cold very severely in Manchuria. Heavy clothing suitable to the climate will be procured at Shanghai before the journey farther north begins. The names of the Chinese doctors accompanying Dr. Taylor are as follows:—Dr. Yip Soung Ting, Dr. Chan Lu Kwong, Dr. Ho Kin Yau, Dr. Chang Kwong Lu, Dr. Ng Hon Chi, Dr. T. L. Loung, Dr. Chi Lu Ting, Dr. T. O. Young, and Dr. J. S. Tan. Their services have not been engaged for any stipulated period, but it is hoped that the work of staying the plague epidemic shall have been completed in about four months' time.

The Government allowed each doctor of £100 to cover expenses and also before leaving paid each his first month's salary of £100. In the event of any member of the party succumbing to the pest—which we earnestly trust will not be the case—a sum of £1,800 will be paid to his nearest relative.

A PERSONALITY.

Dr. James Taylor, though not in any sense the leader of the party—for all are on an equality—is nevertheless regarded by his co-workers very much in the light of a chief. His is an interesting personality. For three years he has been in charge of the Leper Settlement at Canton. He belongs to no denomination, but works under the auspices of the London and Edinburgh Mission to the Far East, of which he is the agent for the whole of South China. The lepers in the settlement number some 1,500 or 1,700. Last winter about 40 died of starvation.

Apart altogether from the Leper Colony, he has charge of a home at Sha-hoh for untainted children born of leprosy parents; for leprosy is not hereditary though both contagious and infectious. Towards the upkeep of this the London and Edinburgh Mission make a grant of one hundred pounds sterling per annum. Otherwise it has to depend upon public charity. In the home there are fourteen children, of whom three are boys over the age of twelve, whilst the youngest is a baby twelve months old, whose mother is an inmate of the German Leper Mission at Tung-king. Rudimentary education is given to the younger children by Chinese instructors, while Dr. Taylor himself gives lessons in physiology, anatomy, first aid, market gardening, poultry keeping, handloom weaving, and machine-knitting.

This institution is much in need of funds, Dr. Taylor informs us, and he is sure that donations would be liberally forthcoming from Hongkong were the importance of this work better known. All subscriptions to the home are expended on rice, medicine and education. Nothing goes for hymn-books. Recently a collection of between \$600 and \$700 was made in Canton on behalf of the institution. During Dr. Taylor's absence, his place will be taken by Mr. Yip Chan, a medical student of the French College, Canton, in his last year, with Dr. Boyd of the Presbyterian Mission to oversee.

THE WILY CHINESE.

GIVING A BAD TIME TO
THE MANILA POLICE.

The Manila police in their crusade against opium smoking and gambling are having a bad time at the hands of the wily Chinese, who have suddenly "tumbled" to the fact that every man's home is his castle.

The police state that throughout the city Chinese who run these places have not only heavily fortified their doors, but have built inside the walls of the building another wall, with galvanised iron on both sides, the enclosure having but one small door and two or three smaller windows, all being kept securely in place by iron bars. They also know that while officers with a search warrant may break down doors to get in their houses, they are not liable to prosecution if they fail to open the doors when ordered to do so, so that according to the police, by the time they break these heavy barricades all evidence of opium smoking or gambling has disappeared.

The police hit upon the idea of prosecuting the owners of such houses for violations of the building law, in building interior partitions without licenses. A few convictions resulted but the law breakers circumvented this by obtaining licenses. To meet the situation the police are now making arrests for violations of the health regulations in building in such a manner as to obstruct light and ventilation.

CHINESE COMING HOME.

The E. and A. mail steamer St. Albans left Sydney on the 18th ult. for Manila, China, and Japan, via ports. The liner was well patronised, and in addition to European passengers, she carried 80 Chinese who are homeward bound on holiday bent. They all possess the necessary certificates entitling them to return to Australia. Sixty-three men from New South Wales, 10 from Victoria, six from New Zealand, and one from Tasmania. Mr. O'Young, a well-known West Maitland merchant, with his family, is a passenger, as well as Mr. Lam Jow, a leading fruit merchant in Campbell-street, Sydney.

MASQUERADE BALL.

The second masquerade ball at Belle View Hotel will take place to-night, on their large open air skating rink, and the manager, Mr. W. Gallagher, is making every possible arrangement to ensure its success. If any measure of success is obtained the proprietor will probably hold one each month. Steps have been taken towards making the floor almost perfect. Two prizes will be given to-night, one for the best fancy-dressed lady, and the other for the most comic gentleman. Late trains will run to the Central Market at the conclusion of the fête.

CAPTAINS' CLUB DANCE.

Last night, a very successful dance was held in the rooms of the Captains' Club in Queen's Road, which were taxed to their utmost capacity by the large company present. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until two o'clock this morning, music being supplied by a contingent from the Selarnhorst band. Supper, supplied by the Astor House Hotel, was served at eleven o'clock. Afterwards, the vice-president, Captain R. Martens of the H.A.L. toasted the President, Captain Lyndon, who is at present absent from Hongkong, and the toast was received with enthusiasm. Mr. G. Pien, secretary, was indefatigable in looking after the comfort of the guests.

SUPREME COURT.

At the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning, Mr. Justice Hazeland was again engaged in the hearing of the suit of Hop Sun v. Kam Kuk Lam. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davidson for the defendants. The action, which was for \$1,111.40 for goods supplied, was after some more native evidence had been taken, adjourned to March 1.

MR. HENRY DALLAS AND "THE FOLLIES."

INTERVIEW TO-DAY.

17th inst.

To-night at the Theatre Royal Mr. Henry Dallas' company opens for a short season with Mr. Pelissier's world-famous "The Follies" which has proved such a huge success at the Apollo Theatre, London. Interviewed this afternoon by a "Telegraph" representative, Mr. Dallas gave some interesting information about "The Follies" and his company.

"And how did you first think of taking 'The Follies' out East?" asked the interviewer.
"Well, it struck me all of a sudden," said Mr. Dallas, "so I set off for Bath to see Mr. Pelissier. He met me with a huge motor car quite in keeping with his own huge figure—and you know what that is. I jumped in and the first words he said were, 'Well, how much money have you got?' I replied, 'How much money do you want?' That was how the business started."

"Then you lost no time in getting down to terms?"
"No; I arranged that I should have the full use of Mr. Pelissier's title and materials and that my company should be personally selected by him. Altogether there were about 400 applicants. We had our first voice trial at the Apollo and of the artists who underwent the voice test on that occasion not a single one was selected."

"So you fully intended to have the pick of the basket?"
"Yes. When we did get the company together, we rehearsed at the Apollo seven hours a day for six weeks before we got the thing to pass the critical eye of the 'Chief Folly,' as he is affectionately called by his company."

"And was he satisfied with your selection before you left England?"
"So much so that he gave me the unique offer to fill his own company's date at Eastbourne. That was our first appearance together as a company before we left for India."

"And did you score a success?"
"The manager of the Eastbourne Theatre evidently thought so, for he offered me his house for August Bank Holiday. He did not know then I was coming East. So, after pretending to think a little, I told him that as I was due to play in Colombo in August Race Week and as my aeroplane had been 'bust up,' I was afraid I would not be able to book the engagement."

"Then, how was 'The Follies' received in India, Mr. Dallas?"
"Oh, with the greatest enthusiasm, everywhere we went. The success of the company has been phenomenal."

"I saw from the Indian papers that you had been to the Allahabad Exhibition."
"Yes; we were engaged by the Government before we left England to go up to Allahabad during our Calcutta season. It was most successful in every way. In Rangoon, too, we beat all theatrical records."

"And in Malaya?"
"It was just exactly the same in the Malay States and the Straits Settlements. At Singapore we played at the Tanglin Club and the German Club as well as in the City Hall Theatre."

"As to repertory, Mr. Dallas?"
"Our repertory consists of all Mr. Pelissier's copyright songs and burlesques, glee and potted plays. As for the stage effects, our plant, costumes, and so on are wholly identical with those used by Mr. Pelissier in all his productions. The famous 'Folly Scene' (the opening scene) was painted for me by Mr. Pelissier's scenic artist, Mr. John T. Bull and is a replica of the one used at the Apollo Theatre in London."

"Do you intend to make a long stay in Hongkong?"
"Well, I have received a very flattering offer from Manila, and upon that a good deal depends whether or no I shall extend my season here. Meanwhile, I intend to stay for only a short period."

THE MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

It is reported that the Wai Wai has written to the Portuguese Minister in Peking that the Macao Boundary question must be settled within the second moon so as to prevent complications arising.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

FOURTH CRUISER RACE.

The fourth of a series of five Cruiser races was sailed on the 12th instant. The course was from a line off the south shore of Stonecutters Island round a rock off Ling Ting Island, and back, a distance of 27 miles. The following boats competed:—
Dalveen Hon. Mr. H. Keswick
La Cigale Mr. A. Buno
Aileen Mr. A. Snowman
Clara Mr. Johnson
Maranda Mr. Brutton
Snipe Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock
Tavy Officers H.M.S. Tamar
Dorothy Capt. Lyndon, A.O.D.
There was a strong easterly wind inside the harbour when the start was made at 10 a.m. The Dalveen and La Cigale had one reef down in their mainsails, the other boats had whole sails.

Outside Green Island it was almost a flat calm, which extended for some distance to the southward. Here the Dalveen and La Cigale shook out their reefs and the former hoisted her topsails and main topmast staysail. The Maranda and Snipe, keeping more to the westward, picked up a light air which gave them a slight lead for a time, and took them from under the lee of Lamma Island, when a strong, east breeze was again met with and a moderate swell. Before the rock was reached, however, the rest of the fleet falling in with a smart breeze off Lamma Island, reached for the rock in fine style. The Dalveen rounded the mark first, followed by Tavy, La Cigale, Miranda, Snipe, Aileen, and Dorothy. Clara split her jib and had to retire from the race.

On the reach home all the boats again encountered a calm, but La Cigale, keeping close to Lamma, kept her way until she again met the easterly wind in the harbour, and she finished a good first, completing the course in 4 hours 53 minutes 23 seconds. The Aileen was the next to follow, then came Miranda, Tavy, Snipe, Dalveen and Dorothy.

The times of finishing were as follows:—

	Actual	Corrected	Marks
La Cigale	2.53' 23"	2.53' 23"	9
Aileen	3.45' 00"	3.31' 30"	3
Miranda	3.50' 00"	3.23' 00"	6
Tavy	3.55' 38"	3.28' 38"	5
Snipe	3.57' 58"	3.30' 58"	4
Dalveen	4.12' 13"	4.12' 13"	2
Dorothy	4.14' 54"	3.20' 54"	7

Marks to date
Miranda 19
Snipe 18
Dorothy 18
La Cigale 18
Tavy 17
Aileen 10
Dalveen 9
Elaine 8

MASQUERADE BALL.

The masquerade ball at the Belle View Hotel was another success. A large crowd assembled on the rink, in spite of the threatening weather, and an enjoyable evening was spent. Many pretty costumes were seen, and the best was that of a "Flower Girl," who carried off the first prize for the best fancy dressed lady. Many costumes were seen in the gents' department, some of whom were very good. They, of course, put the spectators in roars of laughter. The first prize in the gentlemen line was awarded to the "Clown," with numbers in front. The proprietor will probably hold a third ball early next month.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB.

The last matches between the Hongkong Volunteers team and the 83rd Co. R.F.A. took place last night at the Soldiers' Club. Both games resulted in wins for the Volunteers.—Capt. Lammert 250, Gunner Taylor 214; Private Hamilton 250, Sergeant Holliday 196. The highest break of the evening was made by Gunner Taylor, 24.

The total scores are as follows:—Hongkong Volunteer Corps, 1944 points; 83rd Co. Royal Garrison Artillery 1601 points. No games will be played during Race Week; the next will be on Monday, when the Hongkong Police team play the R.F.A. "A" team, commencing at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

AN ECHO OF 1900.

EMPRESS-DOWAGER GOING TO TSINANFU.

CHINESE OFFICIAL CIRCLES AGITATED.

As a rule the New Year in China is prolific of sensational rumours, and the present, twenty days old, is proving no exception. Indeed, to judge by the writings in the native press, a shadow now overhangs China as dense as that which descended upon her eleven years ago.

As our readers will have noted, the situation between China and her immediate neighbours—England (in India), Russia and Japan—is causing the Grand Council considerable uneasiness. The outbreak of plague has increased the tension, and the leading organs of the native press are now busy roping a flourishing crop of dragons' teeth.

The first and most sensational rumour is that the Empress Dowager contemplates a journey to Tsinanfu, China's ancient capital, whither the Court fled in 1900. No reason is assigned for this exceptional step, other than that Her Majesty views with alarm the encroachments of foreign troops in Manchuria, Mongolia and Yunnan, and is preparing for emergencies. The leading Chinese organ which airs this rumour is bitterly critical of the attitude of the Chinese Ministers, who, it says, are engaged in social amenities instead of guarding the interests of a threatened China.

We may, of course, discount by 100 per cent. the rumour that partition threatens the Empire; but the projected journey of the Empress Dowager is, apparently, well authenticated, and taken in conjunction with a second striking rumour, is worthy of careful consideration. We refer to the causes underlying the recent attempt on the life of Prince Kung. It is freely hinted that the attempt was made at the instigation of his Imperial relatives, and that the opium-smoking empress was merely the tool of palace intrigues. Those who know Chinese will see nothing extraordinary in such a rumour, and, whether true or not, it indicates that the Forbidden City is again passing through one of those spasms of unrest which marked the death of Kwang Hsu and the eclipse of Yuan Shih K'ai.

We need hardly say that we refer to these rumours with no high regard for their value; but in China no rumour is too bizarre or far-fetched for consideration, and those under notice undoubtedly indicate that ignorance as usual, is busy making mountains out of mole hills. Unfortunately the mountains are of an anti-foreign aspect, and in this connection it would be impossible to overestimate the evil effects which a Court journey to Tsinan would have. Already the native press are bitterly commenting on the presence of Japanese and Russian troops in the North; on German activity in Shantung and British operations in Yunnan. Her Majesty's departure from Peking would lend colour to the allegations of foreign interference.

The rumours now current in native circles are laughable in their unsubstantiated but those preceding the Boxer rising were equally without foundation yet the results were practical in the extreme. The Board of the Interior has done well in threatening severe penalties for those guilty of exaggerated comment.

BURGLARY AT HUNGHO.

17th inst.

A Chinaman was charged at the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. J. Wood, with burglary at No. 101 Kowloon City Road. Inspector Sullivan prosecuted.

The defendant went to the complainant's eating house at 1.15 a.m. this morning, and stole the contents of a drawer on the counter, consisting of \$10 in money, two knives and a dog licence. The complainant's wife woke at the time and saw the defendant in the house, and arrested him. The way he entered the house was by pushing the bolt from outside.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and his Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MARINE COURT.

16th inst.

At the Marine Court to-day, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., presiding—Chong Tin, master of the steam launch Kwong Kan, was charged with having on the 10th inst. unlawfully moored his launch alongside the Police pier at Tsimshui in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels.

He pleaded guilty.

It appeared that the accused had been ordered by the military authorities to be alongside the pier for troops at 9.40 a.m.

His Worship asked the military to notify the Police in future when they required launches other than service launches to be alongside for the embarkation of troops. He dismissed the case, but warned the launch master against a repetition of the offence, telling him to lay off in future until the troops were ready to embark.

Leung Mun, master of the steam launch Kwong Nann, who was charged under exactly similar conditions, was likewise dismissed with a caution.

Lt. Sgt. W. R. Sutton prosecuted.

YACHTING.

The Corinthian Yacht Club held races for all classes Sunday. The wind was fresh in the morning and the cautious members who took in reefs fared better than the others.

The Mist Cup, having been put up by the owner of the winner of the Championship Cup, was raced for by the 4 tonners; only two of these starting. Both boats were late in starting but Erin had quite a long start from Evadne. The course for the race was Stonecutters (starboard) and Icyum Beacon (port). On the overtaking the harbour Evadne overtook Erin; this being due to Erin carrying too much sail.

The Evadne came home a good mile ahead. The Corinne won easily in her class also scoring by being double reefed.

The Hayward Hays Class carried full sail throughout and the Dawn won with Sirius second. The Givon was unfortunate enough to carry away her goose-neck at the start. The Tinetto again showed her speed in a strong wind, winning in the Guel Class easily from Thecla. The course for these races was North fairway buoy (starboard) Channel Rocks (port) and home, thus giving all a good long boat to windward.

WEDDING.

SQUAIR—LAMBERT.

14th inst.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized this morning at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. The Rev. H. O. Spink officiated. The contracting parties were Mr. Alex Squir, accountant of the Kowloon Docks, and Dorothy, second daughter of Mr. John Lambert, R.N.R.D., Lloyd's Surveyor in Hongkong. The parties are well known in the Colony, have a large circle of friends, so it was to be expected that a number of visitors attended the church, which had been tastefully decorated with palms, etc., kindly lent by Sir Paul Chater and others.

The bride looked charming in a handsome dress of Century soft satin, handsomely trimmed with Venetian lace, net and silk braid, with graceful train, a beautiful Brussels' net veil and orange blossoms. Her ornament was a beautiful turquoise diamond ring, and she carried a shower bouquet of exquisite flowers. Misses Minnie and Elsie, sisters of the bride, acted as bridesmaids and wore dainty dresses of ivory do soie, trimmed with ivory satin and valencienne lace, and lovely picture hats of white satin. The dainty brooches and bracelets were the gifts of the bridegroom and best man. They also carried pretty bouquets of pink roses and white anemones.

The bride's mother looked very effective in pale heliotrope silk, trimmed with lace and black velvet, and a pretty hat of pale pink roses. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. John Lambert, who was in full R.N.R. uniform, whilst the best man was Mr. Davison, of the Kowloon Dock.

A reception was afterwards held at 4, Ormsby Villas, when the usual toasts were honoured.

RUBBER DECKS ON BOARD SHIP.

Dealing with rubber prospects, Mr. Rowland W. Carter states in "The Financier" that the British Admiralty has been for some time considering the use of compound rubber flooring as a deck covering. The advantages of rubber decks—additional cleanliness, sound and vibration-reducing properties, rapidity with which they can be dried—are said to be apparent, and doubtless once adopted by the Navy, the merchant service will quickly follow. Should Japan, America, Germany, France, Italy, and other countries follow this lead, the quantity of rubber required for the purpose will be considerable. The "India Rubber Journal" is hardly so optimistic on this matter, pointing out that the first essential in such covering is the quality of being fireproof. Rubber answers this requirement reasonably well. For lack of this quality, and also on account of the danger from splinters, and old wooden decks were done away with. The effects of strong light upon the rubber would, however, be a disadvantage, and there would also be the danger of slipperiness owing to spray coming aboard. Rubber flooring, of course, at present very extensively used in connection with the accommodation below decks in the officers' quarters.

COST OF THE CHEERFUL HEARTH.

It is not generally known that coal miners, in addition to the well-known risks they take in the most dangerous of trades, are subject to a disease peculiar to themselves, and known as miners' nystagmus. It is a most serious and painful disease of the eyes, and is caused through living and working in an environment which is simply black and white—coal and lamp glare. The inspector of injured workmen to the B.B.W. Vale Company, Dr. Elworthy, recently described the disease before the Monthomthshire Division of the British Medical Association. "Take it," says Dr. Elworthy, "that nystagmus is peculiar to coal miners because of the absence of color in their mines, that the cause is fatigue of the eye resulting from working by artificial light with a black background and nearly black surroundings. The monotony is not relieved by other colours. The miner may come to work with clean face and hands, but in a few hours all is more or less black from the dust. Then he has to fix with his eye the point at which to strike with his maul, or to lift out lumps of coal from a black background. When he turns his eyes away there is no color relief."

ALWAYS IN THE DARK. To make matters worse, the majority of miners prefer to work in the day. The consequence is that for the greater part of the year it is dark when they get up and go to work; they work in the dark; and in winter it is dark soon after they come out. They have no opportunity of seeing a variety of colors by daylight, which means physiological relief to the eye.

What is the result? The eyes of a miner afflicted with nystagmus move independently of each other, and the man cannot control their movements; he cannot of his will focus his sight on an object.

Intolerance of light and continual headache are frequent, and in severe cases the man can only sit about with his eyes shaded and his back to the light.

"The two eyes may be unequally affected, or have different movements, one lateral, the other vertical or rotatory."

"When movements are well developed overlying seems moving about, and he becomes giddy and staggers."

"Bonding down or sudden movements increases the trouble; so does fright. A man may be able to walk about the street well enough, but if a dog barks, or if someone shouts at him, he is immediately lost in a fog and staggers about, quite unable to see what is coming or where he is going."

Information has been received by Malacca Rubber Plantations, Limited, that the price of fine Para in London on February 7th was 6s. per lb. value. The market closed steady.

RACE WEEK TRAFFIC.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

We are courteously supplied by the Tramway Company with the following returns of passengers carried on railroads run to and from the Racecourse during the past three days:

1st day, 20,740 passengers.
2nd, 20,041.
3rd, 18,845.
Total for three days, 60,035.
1st day, 18,902 miles.
2nd, 18,905.
3rd, 19,008.

Total for three days, 5,696. Notwithstanding the tremendous amount of extra work which the Race traffic threw upon the staff, everything worked smoothly and not a hitch occurred. In this connection, it is of interest to note that the total number of passengers carried on the second day constitutes a record and also the total number of passengers in respect of the three days, which will afford the public a slight idea of the vastly increased responsibilities which devolved on the shoulders of those in charge. The manager, Mr. J. J. Stodart Kennedy, is to be congratulated on the result, no less than Mr. A. Course, the energetic Traffic Superintendent of the Company, who regulated the congested traffic with his old-time skill and experience.

BANKRUPT BANKER.

BECOMES A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.] Canton, Feb. 13.

The proprietor of the Shin Hong Bank of Shanghai, which failed during the recent rubber panic for a large amount is to be arrested for attempting to defraud his creditors.

This man, Tong by name and an expectant Taotai, fled from Shanghai, and went to Macao where he became a naturalised Portuguese subject in order to avoid paying his debts.

His liabilities amount to £15,000,000, it is said, and he owes large sums in Hongkong.

The Shanghai Taotai has reported the matter, and the Canton Viceroy has now given instructions to have the fugitive arrested and his estates confiscated, in order that his creditors may be paid.

A GRUESOME FIND.

A gruesome discovery was made on board the river steamer Kwongtung which arrived from Canton this morning. When the strong-room used for the storage of silk cargo came to be opened, there was found the dead body of a Chinaman.

The silk-room is built in the form of a shallow press or cupboard with heavy doors. How the unfortunate man came to be locked in is not known. It may be that he was hiding there in order to stow away.

As it was, there had been no occasion to open the room for some four or five days. The outworn man must have died from suffocation.

CELEBRATE INITIAL TRIP.

Hilo, February 8.—The S.S. Taming, first of the three steamers on the new run of the China Navigation Company to reach Hilo arrived a few days ago and left for Hongkong via Cebu and Manila.

The ranking Admiral of the new fleet, in command of the Taming, Captain Penafather, who is well known in Hilo having brought ships into this port for the past eleven years, entertained about fifty friends and representative business men of Hilo aboard the night of the 7th, and an elegant sixteen course dinner was served. Such a spread as the visitors were treated to is seldom met with in Hilo or elsewhere.

From the treatment extended the visitors on this occasion the public is assured of receiving nothing but the highest possible courtesy and the kindest treatment when doing business with this company, every member of the ship's officers being gentleman in every respect.

Mr. Levy, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., proceeded to-day on a short trip Shanghai.

A SHORT SERMON. CARING FOR THE BODY.

Now the body is for the Lord; and the Lord for the body. Therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.—St. Luke, VI, 13, 20.

At the recent diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church in a city, the preacher of the annual sermon startled some of his clerical hearers by saying very plainly that he believed his own church and many others were giving too much time and attention to the spiritual needs of their members and too little time and attention to their bodily needs.

Which is true, alas, too true, when, knowing as we do in these days the positive influence for good exerted by physical well-being, we are met on all sides by the sorry lack of it in the very places where it should flourish most—the religious organizations whose stated purpose is the salvation of man.

For the Church, collectively considered, has not yet awakened to the general need for more thorough and careful consideration of the body. It is still directing its energies and efforts chiefly in the single line of the soul. To further which energies and more diligently pursue its main object, the Church, collectively considered, is still pleased to refer to the body as "flesh," "worldly," "sinful" and the like, thus attempting to glorify the soul at the expense of its human habitation, rather than lift that house to some condition approaching the divinity of its tenant.

In short, not one out of a hundred of the orthodox sermons preached in the world of a Sunday has anything to offer for the needs of the body which, by very reason of the tangibility of this portion of man's heritage, is the one part that might be easiest and most intelligently reached. The soul and its needs are dilated upon, while the body, which is the vital matter of this existence, is "disregarded" as though it were, in fact, the miserable shell we are led to believe it.

Yet, according to God's Word, the body is His as much as the soul. And according to the laws of common sense, which are predominate the laws of God, it is as foolish to expect soul-perfection to be wrought through body-neglect, as to expect rose bushes to flourish in a mass of weeds.

While the soul may not be a physical part of the body, and may partake of a nature of which the flesh is wholly denied, its relation to the body is similar to that of the brain to the digestive organs, which, while it is wholly separate in its mission, is still dependent in large degree upon the efficacy of the stomach for its usefulness.

To think of preparing a person for some higher life by centring all efforts on the one part of that person which cannot be seen, felt or understood, and totally neglecting the one part which can be seen, felt and understood more fully than any other part, is as utterly wrong and foolish as to prepare a man for the Christian ministry by making him study all books but the Bible.

The time is already upon us when the need for Christian bodies is apparent and it is an impressive fact that the one form of religious belief which is to-day making the greatest strides is that which accepts the New Testament testimony, that the healing of disease is as much a part of Christ's teaching as the preaching of salvation through God's grace.

We are living in an age when science is proving to us that a large percentage of our crimes and misdoings are directly due to physical defects, and it is being daily demonstrated that many afflictions which were in olden times looked upon as the evidences of "devils" are only the results of brain pressure or even such a seemingly insignificant defect as eye-strain.

Why, then, is it not the duty of the Church to take up these matters, and, if need be, to create departments of practical surgery and medicine, where men's bodies could receive, with the same freedom that now characterizes the Christian offer to their souls, such care and treatment as would render them able to cope with

the inequalities of life, which are, after all, more the cause of what is called sin than all the influence that could be scattered about by a thousand Satans?

CANTON NEWS.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.] Canton, Feb. 10.

The Capt. Superintendent of Police at Fatsan has issued a proclamation prohibiting policemen from getting stores on credit, and also warning the grocers not to supply stores on credit to officers. The proclamation says that every policeman should support himself on his own salary, and should not obtain any provisions from grocers on credit. After the issue of this proclamation, if any of the civil officers in the town commit this offence, the shop-keeper concerned is empowered to report the case to the Capt. Superintendent of Police.

An epidemic of small-pox is reported from Chin-chow, not far from Swatow. The scourge is spreading and has claimed many children. The local police are enforcing sanitary measures.

THE DOCK CO.

The directors' report of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1910 shows the net profit, debiting profit and loss account, to be \$199,791.94. The directors recommend a 2 1/2 per cent. dividend for the six months, the balance of \$137,291.94 to be carried forward. Two steamers, four motor-boats, three steam launches and rolling stock for the K.C. Railway were completed, and there is further work in hand.

A MISSIONARY'S DEATH.

Ootacamund, Jan. 18.—The death is recorded here of the Rev. T. Kombar, Senior Missionary, C.M.S., of Palamcottah, who was in charge of the Theological and Training Schools of the C.M.S. The deceased was also the incumbent at Palamcottah.

In November, he was about to proceed to England, on furlough, but on medical advice he came to Ootacamund prior to leaving for England. The deceased will be much missed in Tinnevely.

Dr. Kombar, his son, a medical missionary from China, and his wife, as well as Mrs. Moorhouse, his daughter, were present at the time of his death. Mr. Kombar was over 75 years of age.—"Bombay Gazette."

MILITARY LAUNCH CAPSIZES.

AN OFFICER AND TWO GUNNERS DROWNED.

Rangoon, January 18.—Yesterday afternoon one of the most serious accidents, since the fire in Kashmir in January, 1910, occurred in the river at Dola Point, a few miles from Rangoon, to the Military Launch "Gunner."

The launch with Captains Izat, R. A., and Lyon, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, and a range party, consisting of Bombardier Woods, Gunners Dellow, Amour, Moran, Parks, McGowan and Sales (Signaller) had started to tow the target for gunnery inspection of the Royal Garrison Artillery which was to be watched by General Hickman, Inspector-General of the Coast Defences, when the boat touched on a shoal and being caught by a current turned on one side.

All were thrown into the river. There was a strong tide at the time. Captain Izat, and Gunners Woods and Dellow were never seen again. The remaining party, including the crew, were saved, excepting the fireman.

Captain Lyon had sunk twice before his rescuers seized him at great risk and restored him to a passing boat where artificial respiration was resorted to.

On soundings being taken the accident was found to have taken place in eight feet of water. The launch became a complete wreck. Up to a late hour last night, search parties were unsuccessful in finding any of those missing.—"Advocate of India."

BILLIARDS.

Two more matches were played last night between the Hongkong Volunteer team and the 83rd Co. R.G.A.

The games resulted as follows:—Corp. Bullock (H.K.V.C.) 250 points to Sergt. Macarthur's 180. Gunner McLennan, H.K.V.C., 250 to Gunner Goodall's 214.

On Monday night the games will be between Capt. Lamont, Private Hamilton, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and Sergt. Holliday and Gunner Taylor, of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

Mr. R. McGregor, of Shanghai, is at the Hongkong Hotel.

A variety entertainment will take place at the R.A. Theatre on Wednesday night.

As a reminder that the warm weather is coming round again, the price of ice was raised on Wednesday from one cent to one and a half cents per lb.

Seniors Emilio Castro and Victor F. Yala, who have been deputed by the Peruvian Government to investigate rubber conditions in the East, are now in Ceylon.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 12th February, 1911:—

Library. Museum.	
Non-Chinese.....	278
Chinese.....	121 6,372
Total.....	330 6,650

Mr. D. Landale and Mr. F. Anderson were passengers by the French Mail steamer from Shanghai. Both were former chairmen of the Council. Mr. Anderson is proceeding home again after having completed the transfer of some rubber companies, of which his firm are the general managers, to the English registry.

We are requested to state that in the trial of the action of Lo Leung Yau, a pauper, v. the Tung Hang Yu firm, which was heard in the Supreme Court in its Original Jurisdiction on the 8th and 9th instant, the Court at the conclusion of the hearing on the 9th instant gave judgment in favour of the Tung Hang Yu firm.

Among the visitors from Australia are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lysaght, who are through passengers on the Yawata on a world tour. Mr. Lysaght is a wealthy Sydney manufacturer and is universally known in the Commonwealth through his specialties in wire netting, barbed wire, nails, etc., all of which are standard in Australia.

The thirtieth annual report of the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, shows that including \$12,022.79 brought forward from the previous year, and after deducting \$10,000 paid as an interim dividend of \$2 per share, the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account is \$72,558.70 which it is recommended should be appropriated as follows:—A final dividend of \$8 per share. Provision for contingencies \$10,000. To write off launch and lighterage \$2,000. To carry forward \$20,558.70.

An enjoyable concert was given on Monday night at the Seamen's Institute in aid of St. Peter's Church Renovation Fund. The hall was crowded. The band of S. M. S. Scharnhorst took a principal part in the concert and opened the programme with three selections, including "Love Me and the World is Mine." An encore was demanded, and a fourth selection was played. The following ladies and gentlemen also took part:—Mrs. Francis Clark, Messrs. Earle, Mitchow, Fitzsimmons, and Holman. Last night's concert was one of the best given at the Seamen's Institute.

With reference to the establishment of a German machinery export syndicate for the organisation and extension of the export trade in machinery to the Far East and the establishment by the syndicate of a central technical and commercial office at Shanghai, H. M. Consul-General at Hamburg (Sir W. Ward, K.C.M.G., O.V.O.) reports that a definite agreement to this effect was signed at Berlin on Dec. 5 by the 20 firms forming the syndicate. None of the firms are competitors with one another, the various branches of the machinery industry being represented in the syndicate each by one firm only.

The Siberian mail is due here on Sunday.

The regatta "smoker" takes place on Saturday.

Several yacht races are to be brought off to-morrow.

A sale of Crown land will take place at Thi-po on Saturday, the 18th.

The Russo-Chinese commercial treaty concluded in 1891 expires this year.

China tea at auction has been in more demand in London last month.

Tenders are asked for the repair of the Post Office launch Despatch.

The s.s. Loongsang left on Saturday for Manila. Her passenger accommodation was filled.

Mr. H. F. Goize left for Manila on Saturday, on the s.s. Loongsang, to attend the Carnival.

Mr. C. Graham, representing the Wawolyn Oil Co., is leaving on the Mongolia on Saturday for Japan.

There was a big fire in Fatsan recently. A shop, where artificial flowers are made, was ablaze.

Mrs. Martin Egan, wife of the editor of the "Manila Times," has left for Japan to-day on the s.s. Mongolia.

Mr. H. B. George.—The world does not consist of first-rate men only, and systems of every kind must be adapted to the average.

Members of the Canadian House of Commons favour the entire House attending the Coronation. The suggestion is made that legislators should journey to London aboard the Canadian cruiser Niobe.

The Royal United Service Institution discussed the Declaration of London. Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle said the overseas dominions had immense interests in the question. It had not been sufficiently considered that Australia's mercantile marine was the fourth largest in the world.

A change of programme was given at the Bijou Scenic Theatre last night. The pictures are excellent and well worth seeing. Miss Vera Forrester, the popular comedienne, continues to delight her audiences nightly. Nor must mention of Mr. Stephenson be left out, as he is capital on the stage, his appearance on the boards usually having the effect of sending the house into roars of laughter. The Bijou will have a complete change of programme to-morrow night.

The export of wild rubber from Saigon dropped almost to nothing in 1909, but cultivated rubber made a show for the first time, the quantity being about six French tons from the estate started by the late M. Bolland. This estate has 20,000 rubber trees of which 10,400 are ready for tapping this year. The soil is so good, it is said, that the trees mature two years earlier than in the F. M. S. The Xa-trach estate comes next, but the trees there are hardly three years old.

Engineer W. A. Bury has been appointed to the receiving ship Tamar at Hongkong for service with the screw sloop Rosario, stationed in that harbour. As Mr. Bury is a specialist in submarines, his appointment is in connection with the stationing of the flotilla of submarine boats at Hongkong. He has served in the Royal Navy six and a half years, and was lately aboard the cruiser Bonaventure, passing depot for submarines at Portsmouth in connection with the Home Fleet.

There is a future for the Simla of the Philippines. Every year a larger number of visitors "discover" Baguio, and marvel at its climate. In order to provide the best accommodation for visitors who would recuperate in delightful surroundings, Messrs. Harris and Hibbard have acquired the Baguio Hotel. Our knowledge of the proprietors convinces us that nothing will be left undone by them to ensure the success of the hotel, the comfort of patrons, and the increased popularity of Baguio.

Messrs. Barkill and Vida left for Shanghai by the America Maru to-day.

There will be a sale of race ponies at the City Hall fountain on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. A. P. Stokes, solicitor, of Shanghai, is returning on the America Maru after a holiday in the Colony.

Mr. Zee, the new Attaché to the Chinese Legation, has arrived in London, and entered upon his duties.

Mrs. McCalmont, accompanied by her brother, Sir Hugo de Batho, has left England for a prolonged tour in the Far East.

Mr. and Mrs. S. King Farlow have left England for Egypt and Japan, and will return via Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Cardiff police on Jan. 19th raided a Chinese gambling den in the docks district, and arrested 30 Celestials, who were engaged in a game of fan tan.

The battleships, *Triumph* and *Swiftsure*, which are destined for the China Squadron, have been re-commissioned for another term of foreign service.

The P. & O. Sunda and the Blue Funnel liner (Holl's) *Antenor* took away from Port Swettenham recently between them about 4,300 cases of rubber for Colombo and European ports.

The Chinese Minister, H. E. Tai Yuk-lin, made his first appearance at a meeting of the China Society, London, on January 19th and was warmly welcomed by a large gathering of members.

The old sloop *Clyde*, which once served on the China Station under the name of the *Wild Swan*, is to be sold out of the service. She was employed for a long time as R.N.R. drill ship at Aberdeen.

The proprietors of the Victoria Cinematograph received to-day the film depicting the eruption of the Taal volcano in the Philippine Islands on the 30th January last. The film will be exhibited for the first time to-night.

The funeral of Captain John Smith, who died in hospital on Wednesday as the result of an accident, took place yesterday evening at Hapay Valley. Rev. C. E. Thompson of St. Peter's Church conducted the service.

Reporting on Manchester goods, Messrs. R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., state that although no general flow of business can be recorded for China, buying is of moderate extent, and occasionally some very fair lines are heard of.

The Hamburg-America Line and the North German Lloyd have received from the Hungarian Government the concession for the emigration business in Hungary. The Hamburg-America Line has also obtained the concession for the emigration traffic in Belgium.

The Admiralty announce the following appointments:—Engineer Lieutenants: C. C. Horsley, to the *Crescent*, to date Jan. 31; and to the *Monmouth*, undated; E. V. Waul, to the *Tamar*, additional for the *Otter*; G. J. Sisley, to the *Tamar*, for the *Virago*, and F. R. Pendleton, to the *Tamar*, for the *Whiting*, undated.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Henry J. Des Vaux, eldest son of the late Sir William Des Vaux, G.C.M.G., and Tady Des Vaux, of 35, Cadogan Square, and Dorothy (Gladys), eldest daughter of the late T. M. Turner-Farley, of Warrimby Hall, Melton Mowbray, and Mrs. Turner-Farley, Rosilian, Falmouth.

Liu Yuk-lin, the new Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James's, has sent his two daughters to a school at Brighton to complete their education. His Excellency has strong ideas about the emancipation of his countrywomen, and his daughters for several years past have been educated on English lines.

A fancy dress ball takes place at the Lusitano Club to-morrow.

The Rubi experienced bad weather on her trip from Manila.

Captain J. Harding, chief of the Police in Manila, left to-day by the *Kumano Maru*.

Captain Mainland has resigned his command of the Philippines Company's liner *Zafiro*.

H. Furum Heddou, dean of cartoonists and illustrators in the Philippines, died on the 13th.

Major Eastwick, manager of the International Bank of Manila, arrived this morning by the *Rubi*.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Landale, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai, left to-day on the P. & O. *Assaye*.

The manager of Messrs. Dowell & Co., Shanghai, Mr. H. A. Macray, returned to Shanghai on the P. & O. *Assaye* to-day.

Major E. F. Conter, M.P. for Lewisham, has been ordered to take a sabbatical leave for the benefit of his health, and was to sail for the Far East on Jan. 28.

Mr. N. Hickling, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Shanghai, left in company of Mrs. Hickling, (after a short stay in Hongkong), on the *Assaye*.

Viceroy Cheng Ming Chi, of Canton has been informed by the Tschupin (Board of Finance) that the Throne has sanctioned the date fixed for the suppression of gambling.

Mr. Roberts, an enthusiastic member of the C.Y.O., returned to Hongkong yesterday by the *Hirano Maru*. He is the most prominent member of the motorboat section.

Mr. F. Feldstein, of the American Hardware Co., Manila, is returning home again by the *Kumano Maru*, after visiting Shanghai, Peking, and other places in the North.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckoff Russell arrived this morning by the *Rubi*. Mr. Russell is the secretary of the Manila Electric Railway and Light Co., and proceeds by the German mail next week on a holiday in Europe.

The following is the result of the Hutton cup competition (Indian regiments), which took place on 13th February, 1911:—1st—"C" Company 13th Rajputs, 245 points. 2nd—"E" Company 105th M.L.I., 166 points.

Baron G. von Plessen, a well known authority on butterflies, arrived on the *Rubi* this morning, after having collected numerous specimens in the Philippines during his three months' stay. Baron Plessen has visited Java and Borneo and intends to continue his studies in China. He is staying at the Park Hotel.

Judging by the number of Portuguese officers arriving by evening mail steamers from Europe, both the army and the navy in Macao will soon be officered by an entirely new staff. The Austrian Lloyd's boat *Vorwarts* has just arrived with a complement of five, who at once proceeded to the neighbouring colony.

The annual report on labour conditions has been issued by the Board of Trade. The returns for the year 1910, which relate to 700,000 members of trades-unions, show that the mean of the monthly percentages of unemployed was 2.7. The net effect of all the changes reported to the department shows an increase of £13,891 in wages per week paid to 534,119 work people, an average of about 5.14d. per head.

Messrs. Walker, Lamb & Co. report on the China tea market on Jan. 20th:—The market has not been very active, but a fairly steady business has been done in medium teas—Keemuns and Ningchows—while merchants have been rather pressing for sale, with the result that the prices now ruling show appreciable reductions on those of the beginning of the season; in fact, just now, there are some undoubted bargains to be picked up.

Mrs. Carris Nation, the famous "saloon-smasher," is reported to be seriously ill.

Leave of absence, in extension, has been granted to Capt. T. C. Leach, R.G.A., from 28th February to 2nd March, 1911.

The provincial authorities have been instructed to preserve the presents intended for the Crown Prince, as he will visit China next year.

A French merchant of Saigon has asked that the restriction of rice from Yunnan be removed for the present. The request has been granted.

Among the latest arrivals at the Hongkong Hotel, en route to Manila, is Mr. D. M. Mickle, of the Standard Oil Company.

The court mourning for the late Emperor Kwang Hsu expires at the end of this month, and a huge lamp festival in the palace will mark the occasion.

Mr. Tohlow, Manager of the Bank of Taiwan and wife have booked their passage on the *s.s. America Maru* for Shanghai. The *America Maru* sails on Friday at noon.

The Waiwup has been petitioned by the Chinese in Honolulu denouncing their Consul. The Chinese Minister at Washington has been instructed to hold an inquiry.

Pickpocketing and snatching have been common of late, even on the Race Course. Yesterday a European lady reported to the Police that she had her gold watch stolen.

The northern face of the clock tower is almost entirely obscured by the trees growing in front of the Post Office, opposite the Hongkong Hotel. A little trimming would mend matters.

Mr. B. Fleischer, proprietor and publisher of the "Japan Advertiser," is being prosecuted for inserting in his paper a report connected with the recent anarchist trial. He has postponed an intended trip abroad in consequence.

The *s.s. Rubi* is expected from Manila to-morrow morning, and will start on her return trip on Monday. Among several excursions to take part in the Carnival we notice the representatives of the Cricket and Polo teams are leaving on Monday. There are eleven altogether.

Previous to his fight with Melvaine at Zambounga Kenny complained that he was not being fairly treated by Denison, the coloured man's manager. The betting on Kenny was 2 to 1, although he looked weak and had a hard time in making the required weight, 160 lbs.

The famous "Follies," or rather the only child of the famous "Follies," will arrive here at daylight to-morrow, and will play to-morrow night at the City Hall. We understand that booking is already large, and those who want seats should go early. A splendid entertainment is assured.

It is not often that we witness such a disgraceful scene as that which occurred last night about 10.30 o'clock at the Star Ferry pier. Two Japanese, more or less inebriated, were fighting before a crowd of European and Chinese would-be ferry passengers. The men struggled on the ground. A police inspector intervened, and the men—who wore European clothes and spoke English well—were prevailed upon to go to Kowloon.

Discussing the proposal recently made for the purchase of the business of the North China Insurance Company, Limited, by the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., the "E. & E. Express" says:—The directors of the North China Company announce, however, that they do not consider the offer sufficiently advantageous to warrant even placing it before shareholders, and they have therefore declined it. Doubtless from the merchants' point of view there is something to be said for maintaining the few remaining "China" offices in their present position.

"The Follies" are due here by the *Assaye*.

A concert will take place at the Seamen's Institute on Monday at 8.30 p.m.

Two cases of enteric fever and seven of small-pox were reported here last week.

On Sunday week, at Shanghai, a fire was discovered in the after-hold of the steamer *Ping-an*.

Amongst other official Dutch appointments is that of Mr. E. Bremer to be honorary Vice-Consul, Manila.

The Board of Finance has fixed the 1st day of the 3rd moon as the date on which gambling in China must cease.

The price of opium has in 1910 experienced a considerable reduction in spite of the efforts of producers to maintain prices, says a Hamburg correspondent.

His Excellency Marquis Li and party arrived on Monday by the *s.s. Oceanic* and are staying in the Hongkong Hotel until the steamer leaves for Europe on Wednesday.

Many yachting and shipping friends will be glad to learn that Capt. Milroy, who recently underwent operation for appendicitis, is progressing favourably.

Among the passengers leaving Shanghai by the *M.S. Oceanic* were Mr. D. Landale for Hongkong and Mr. F. Anderson for Singapore (en route to England).

The Canton Viceroy has appointed Tachai Li Chun Young head of the Opium Farm. He has been given strict instructions to conduct its business with great care.

A session of the United States Court for China will be held at the American Consulate-General in Canton, China, beginning on Wednesday, 8th March, 10 o'clock forenoon.

Sir Robert Laidlaw, at present in Java on business, has been revisiting India and the Federated Malay States. On his return to Singapore he goes to China to visit the firms in which he is interested.

At five o'clock on Monday, the two Chinese convicted at the last Criminal Sessions and sentenced to death were hanged in Victoria Gaol. A formal inquest on the bodies was held this afternoon at the Magistracy.

Another delightful concert was given at the City Hall on Saturday night by the Band of S.M.S. Scharnhorst. It is to be regretted that a larger house was not present to appreciate the excellence of the entertainment.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 28th January amounted to 9,275.49 tons, and the sales during the period, to 19,215.04 tons.

A Chinese has reported to the Police that while he was walking in Aberdeen Street on Sunday, a man came up to him, and asked where the Western Market was. While pointing the direction, the man grabbed the informant's money and ran.

On Sunday, at the Government Civil Hospital, there passed away a familiar figure to many who had occasion to visit the Sailors' Home. Mr. Charles Gould had for a number of years acted as assistant to Capt. Milroy. Both were lying in the hospital at the same time.

A telegram, received by the "Sheung Po" states that Mr. Ghien Kung Ying has been appointed managing director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Tong Fung Chi (a relative of H.E. Tong Shao Yi) has been appointed assistant director.

Notice was given in the "Gazette" to the officers, seamen, and marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of the amount realised by the sale of a derelict junk, salvaged by H.M.S. *Albatross* in the Gulf of Pechili on Aug. 5 and 6, 1909, was begun on Monday, Jan. 9.

Amongst the various articles offered for sale at auction by Messrs. Hughes and Hugh on Saturday were two German war medals—a Black Crown Cross of date 1813 and Red Crown Cross of 1870-71. It is no uncommon thing to see British service medals put up for sale, but German war medals are all supposed to be returned to the Government upon the death of the holder.

Mr. W. H. Donald, of the "New York Herald," left on Saturday for Shanghai.

His Excellency the Governor is to open the new headquarters at Singapore on the 16th.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg, who was expected here on the *s.s. Albans*, is not among the passengers on this boat.

The Pacific Mail *s.s. Mongolia* left at 1 p.m. with about 50 passengers for San Francisco, calling at the usual ports.

Mr. Frank W. Carpenter, Executive Secretary for the Philippine Islands, is returning to Manila on the *s.s. Loongang* on Saturday.

A court of enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Sepoy No. 1890, Unar Singh, 13th Rajputs, is to be held on Tuesday.

Several Chinese steamers in the Harbour dressed ship on Saturday in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of China, Haun Tung. He was born in 1906.

H.M.S. *Monmouth* went into dock at the Naval Yard last Friday for painting and overhaul. The surveying ship *Waterwitch* went into the basin.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Reverend Otto Schultze to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, vice the Reverend T. H. Vemel resigned.

Mr. W. Gallagher, the manager of the Belle View Hotel, is having his open-air skating rink smoothed, in view of the masquerade ball to be held on Thursday, 16th inst.

Mrs. Hickling, the wife of Rev. C. H. Hickling, of Union Church, arrived on Saturday by the P. & O. *s.s. Nora*. Mrs. Hickling has been away from Hongkong since April.

De Marquis Vidal, Chief Justice of Macao, is leaving on Saturday on the *s.s. Mongolia*, on his way to Lisbon. Mr. Bonavides, his secretary, is accompanying him.

The mortality returns for Singapore, issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, show that during the week ending January 28, there were 248 deaths, giving a ratio per mille population of 44.35.

The Carnival trip of the *s.s. Rubi* to Manila has been fixed for the 20th inst. She sails again from Manila on the 4th prox. A good many berths have already been booked. The return trip will cost \$50.

A warm welcome was tendered to the Admiral of the visiting French cruiser *Montcalm* and his officers by the French residents of Sydney. The welcome took the form of a banquet at Paris House, at which there was a large gathering.

Chinese papers in Canton are devoting a good deal of space to the perambulations of a Japanese monk. The usual story of "spy" is being published, and it is alleged that he has been "sketching the places fit for military places."

The Consul-General of Japan in Hongkong, Mr. T. Funatsu, is leaving for Formosa on the *s.s. Daigi Maru*, in company with the Consul-General of Canton, Mr. A. Segawa. Both Consuls are visiting the exhibition at Tamsui and expect to be absent for about three weeks.

The Scharnhorst concert takes place on Saturday at the Theatre Royal. For music lovers a feast of good things has been arranged, and despite the Hongkong Yacht Club's "smoker" next door, a large audience is expected, for the Scharnhorst musicians are undoubtedly good.

On Saturday is one of the three most important holidays in Japan and is being duly observed as such by the Japanese community in Hongkong. It commemorates the accession of the first Emperor, 2,571 years ago. All the Japanese shipping in port were decorated with bunting for the occasion.

A newspaper offered the suggestion that representatives of the colonies should be invited to become office-bearers at the actual Coronation ceremony. The High Commissioners of the Dominions and the Agents-General of the various States, who have been interviewed on the matter, agree that any such initiative, on the part of the King would be hailed with unbounded enthusiasm throughout the overseas dominions.

Bishop McKien of Tokyo is staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

The last racing man to arrive from Shanghai for the Hongkong meeting is Mr. C. S. Barff.

Mr. F. Ehrhardt, the well-known landscape-gardener of Shanghai, is at the Hongkong Hotel.

The French gunboat *Vigilante*, in charge of Lt. Biscaill, arrived in port from Canton on Monday morning.

Joint freight and passenger traffic on the Russian and Japanese systems in Manchuria begins on March 1.

Mr. E. H. Dunning, an old and much respected Shanghai resident, is booked at the Hongkong Hotel.

Captain J. S. Twysden, R.N. (retired), aged 82, of Kingsbridge, Devon, who saw service in the China War, left estate valued at 78,835l.

The N. Y. K. *Miyasuki Maru* leaving Hongkong for London and the continent, will take on a cargo of 2,000 bales of hemp at Manila.

The Great Northern *s.s. Minnesota* (Captain Garlick) arrived on Monday afternoon and starts on her home voyage to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

His Excellency Li Ching Fui, the new Diplomatic Commissioner for Canton, has arrived there from Shanghai on the China Merchants *s.s. Co's* steamer "Kwong Tai."

Much regret will be felt at the accident sustained by Mr. G. W. Gegg, who was thrown off his pony in the last race of the day and sustained a fracture of the ankle.

Mr. C. I. Barnes, head of the shipping house of Warner, Barnes and Co., Manila, arrived by the *Yawata Maru*, on his way to London, where he will spend a vacation period.

The N. Y. K. *s.s. Kumano Maru* arrived on Tuesday from Japan and is sailing for Australia via Manila. Mrs. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Reiss, and Mr. C. J. Bartlett have booked for Manila to-day.

At the Magistracy on Tuesday a Chinese was charged with stealing 81.2 lbs. of copper and two pieces of solder from the Whampoa Docks. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour and 4 hours' stocks.

Mme. Chung, who with a company of Chinese artists was playing at the Little Theatre in Johnston Street, Adelphi, has owing to previous engagements, been obliged to terminate her London performances, and proceed to the continent.

Mr. Ivan Chen, after his ten years' service in the Chinese Legation in London, left on January 9th for the Foreign Office in Peking. Accompanied by Mme. Chen and the members of his family, he travels in the steamship "Hirano Maru."

Mr. J. H. P. Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, was to leave England at the end of January to resume his official duties. He will travel to China by the Siberian Railway, and will visit the Straits Settlements and Australia before proceeding to Papua.

At the Summary Jurisdiction Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Hazledine, Hop Sun sued the Kam Kuk Lam firm for \$111.40 for samshu supplied. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Davidson for the defendant. After taking plaintiff's evidence, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

Another snatching affair occurred on Monday in Wyndham Street, when Mrs. Williamson, matron of the Hongkong Hotel, had her handbag enticed by a Chinese thief. This impudent robber happened to meet the lady at 8 o'clock while the lady was taking a walk. The man came up from behind, grabbed the bag and ran. The lady gave chase, but the thief dodged into a lane and disappeared.

The Club Germania are giving a masquerade ball on the evening of Saturday, the 25th inst. Mr. Coke's band will supply the music. Four hundred invitations have been issued. The committee are springing no effort to make the ball a huge success. For the occasion, the whole of the Club building will be transformed and beautifully decorated. Among the special attractions will be a Vienna cafe and a Bavarian beer hall.

Dr. E. A. Voretzsch, the German Consul-General, left for Canton on Sunday night.

Hon. Cyril Ward has arrived in Hongkong from London, and is staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

The German Consul-General, Dr. E. A. Voretzsch, paid a visit to the S.M.S. *Scharnhorst* on Monday.

The rubber share market, says a home paper of the 13th ult., has been in undecided mood, with some sagging.

Mr. K. Matsuda, General Manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, left for Canton on Monday, and will be back to-morrow.

The Scharnhorst concert, which was announced for next Thursday, has been cancelled on account of the small attendance at Saturday's night's concert.

The Hutton Cup was competed for on Monday by the Indian regiments: Lt.-Col. L. A. H. Hamilton, 1st K. O. Y. L. I. being chief umpire.

The Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, was engaged on Monday in Chamber work. There will be no sitting of the Supreme Court in Original Jurisdiction all this week.

Major-General S. Toyaba, and a party of Japanese military men, are among the passengers of the *Miyasuki Maru* which arrived on Monday. They are bound for Marseilles.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai. The contracting parties were Miss Helena Cecilia Daniel and Mr. F. E. Colchester, of Yokohama.

The U. S. S. *Wilmington*, in charge of Commander W. A. Edgar, arrived from Canton at noon on Monday. The usual salutes were fired. The U. S. S. *Callao* arrived a few hours previously from the same port.

Mr. B. A. Harnett, chief clerk of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, from San Francisco, is due to arrive in Hongkong on Tuesday by the *Tenyo Maru*. He is accompanied by the travelling auditor of the Company, Mr. Kawai, of Tokyo.

In addition to the P. and O. Company, who recently notified to the China Conference their intention to withdraw in April next, owing to the action of certain lines in accepting rates below those agreed, the Glen Line have also come to the same determination.

Leave of absence, in extension, has been granted to Captain H. Mellison, 1st Bn. K. O. Y. L. I., from 1st to 3rd March, 1911, inclusive, and leave of absence, on private affairs, to the United Kingdom has been granted to Lieut. O. R. Heygate, 1st Bn. K. O. Y. L. I., from 20th April, 1911, to 20th January, 1912.

The R.I.M.S. *Dufferin* is due to arrive at Hongkong on 21st February, 1911, with the 8th Rajputs, and will leave on 25th February, 1911, with the 105th M.L.I. for Bombay, and No. 2 Co. H.K.S.B. R.G.A. for Colombo, en route for Mauritius. The vessel will be moored alongside the wharf at Kowloon.

At Mr. Geo. P. Lammeri's auction rooms on Monday there was offered for sale the leasehold property inland lot No. 22, together with No. 31a Caine Road and No. 58a Peel Street; area, 3,345 sq. ft.; term, 75 years; annual Crown rent, \$15.21. Bidding began at \$15,000 and reached the total of \$22,700, at which figure the lot was knocked down to Mr. Chung Kam Hung.

The Sang Lee & Co., builders and contractors, ask us to publish the following in connection with the thefts from the W. D. stores:—"We discover any responsibility in or culpable connection, with the matter. None of the implicated parties are or were in any way connected with our firm and we had nothing whatever to do with the illegal transaction which, it was alleged, was closed in our shop."

Three men who are under arrest at the instance of the French Consul, acting on behalf of the Indo-China Government, on a charge of larceny on the *s.s. Tonrag* on the high seas, were brought before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this afternoon. The Consul had requested the Magistrate to grant an extradition warrant, but as he did not appear in support of the application the case was further remanded till to-morrow morning.